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GRAPE

vancouver community press no 8 mar.8-15,1972

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exclusive interview: CLARENCE DENNIS on prison,racism,& quilt p. 8-9

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MEDIEVAL INN

The Medieval Inn, which treats its women workers like wenches, will be picketed every Friday from 6-to-8 p.m., beginning this week, by the Working Women's Association.

Potential patrons will be asked to stay away from the Inn in protest of its policies of exploitation and degradation of women (especially waitresses.)

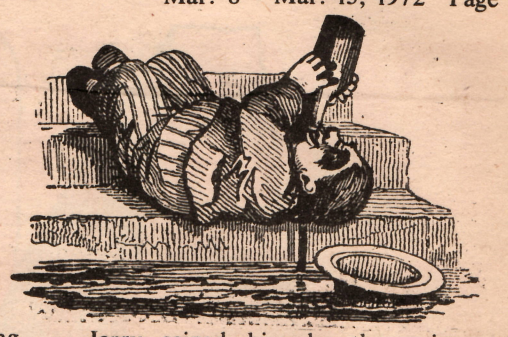
The Inn, which hypes itself out as one of Gastown's classier and most fun spots, fired almost its entire staff six weeks ago. Prior to the mass firing, over 51 per cent of the employees, mostly women, signed union cards in an attempt to get certification in the Restaurant and Hotel Employees Association, but the Inn management has successfully ignored this fact so far on the basis of a technicality.

Before the firings, the waitress wages for a banquet were $4-an-hour plus tips. Now they are $2, with no tips.

The Inn, 52 Powell, is notorious for its banquets, where people are supposed to get roaring drunk and enjoy themselves - which apparently includes pinching and grabbing the waitresses (affectionately called wenches). The waitresses are made to run around in low-cut dresses, barefooted, and they are expected to allow men to stuff money down their blouses.

The Working Women's Association is a group of women who have gotten together to discuss working women's problems and to support women who are currently involved in on-the-job struggles. Drop in on the WWA at the Women's Centre, 511 Carrall, Wednesdays through Fridays, from noon to 5 p.m.

COLUMBIA PUB



An old man was used as a battering ram recently to open the door of the Columbia Hotel Pub on the fringes of swinging Gastown.

The old guy was pitched head-first out on to the sidewalk by a tall waiter named Jerry. It appears that Jerry exercises maximum brutality in ejecting customers he decides are unruly.

Twenty minutes after the above incident, another old fellow was pushed as he tried to cash a dime in the Columbia. He fell to the floor and Jerry seized him by the wrist and dragged him out like a sack of potatoes.

Later, though, when a fight broke out among a group of young, strong and sober men, Jerry was all smiles, patting backs and uttering soothing words.

Apparently his sadism is only vented on the old, the feeble or those too smashed to resist.

The Columbia Hotel pub is a good place to stay away from until the handsome, clean-cut beer-slinger has himself been ejected.

LATEST PROFIT PICTURE, FOLKS

GLOBE AND MAIL business page provides us once again with tales of the woes of the business world in this period of inflation, unemployment and general depression:

COMPANY	PROFIT (1971)	PERCENTAGE UP FROM 1970
Dynasty Explorations	**$1,987,721**	$767,358 (loss)
Acres Ltd.	**$3,235,000**	about 150%
Traders Group	**$6,840,000**	about 33%
Victoria and Gray Trust Company	**$1,157,000**	about 80%

Nice to know the workers and the unemployed are the cause of it? Stay tuned for next week's report for even brighter prospects.

By GEOFFROI L'ARGENT

IMAGINATIVE PUBLIC HOUSING ...

By DAVE

There is a tentative budget of up to $700,000 waiting to be spent on public housing around greater Vancouver this year.

This article is about how the people can decide how it is spent. Otherwise, city planners will waste most of it.

The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GRVD), comprised of 17 member municipalities around Vancouver, jointly decides the financing of things like major parks, sewage disposal and public housing. GVRD has a tentative budget of $700,000 for public housing.

It is suspected that the chap in charge of GVRD has a probable orientation towards favoring "new housing starts" as a strong priority for municipal spending of the public housing allotment. This is highly impractical as it is equally possible to legalize basement suites and open up new residential units by acquiring existing housing - both much more efficient and desirable when social as well as economic considerations are explored.

One of the ways people can exercise control over the spending of this money is to organize a lobby at primarily the municipal level to get large-scale imaginative housing together. This is happening.

Some of the ideas that a lobby can focus on are illustrated in the following points.

The cheapest way to create new housing is to legalize basement suites and acquire existing homes or apartments and convert them. The potential for this in Vancouver is very high. If municipalities bought properties in the existing market, they could save up to 20% over city development of new housing, because that much is generally wasted in lost time and energy by city co-ordination and planning of new housing starts when you look at costs for regularly developed units.

City-subsidized housing presently ghettoizes poor people into high density areas without adequate services. Any basic sociology text can explain what happens to cities that become increasingly broken down into sections for different income groups - everybody suffers except the corporate businesses which centralize themselves in the most advantageous position and direct the city's growth to service their shiny towers.

The alternative is to demand that municipalities acquire properties which are subsidized all over the city. This would enable people to benefit from recreational and service facilities that already exist and eliminate the stigma which is attached to people living in subsidized housing projects.

The city could acquire apartment blocks and become a landlord for everyone dwelling there, subsidizing a portion of those units.

People could be subsidized for ownership of homes. It should be possible for people to choose the homes they would like and have the city appraise and the house or apartment unit and subsidize the purchase.

Another thing that can be done is pressure the city into subsidizing individuals in co-operatively-owned developments. This is happening in Nova Scotia. In the United States, this kind of arrangement has resulted in the lowest default rate of any kind of subsidized housing.

People who are interested in becoming part of a lobby at mainly the municipal level to get large-scale imaginative public housing together should get in touch with Glynne Evans at 255-0157 or leave a message at 876-1712.

Anna Hogen

PANTHERS GET COLD SHOULDER

Canada's Immigration Dept. refused 20 members of the Black Panther Party stop-over rights at Vancouver International Airport on Sunday.

The Panthers, members of the Oakland-based Huey Newton faction of the Party, were believed to be enroute to China or North Korea. They did not want visitors' privileges in Canada, only the right to wait a short period before their flight to Hong Kong was ready.

Eleven of the Panthers had been cleared by immigration officials when Ray "Masai" Hewitt, Panther Minister of Justice, was ordered deported. It seems that Hewitt was refused entry into Canada several years ago when hysteri a against the Black Panther Party was at its peak.

The paranoid immigration officials still felt Hewitt was so dangerous that he couldn't remain on Canadian soil for even enough time to change planes. In fact, the CP Airliner which the Panthers were to catch was delayed an hour while immigration piddled around.

After Hewitt was denied stop-over rights, the remaining Panthers refused to answer immigration's stupid questions, like "Are you a member of a subversive organization?"

The twenty Panthers were flown back to Seattle at the expense of CP Air. Once there, they caught a Northwest Airlines jet and completed their journey to Hong Kong.

Panther Party Headquarters were uptight about the petty hassling by the Canadian Immigration officials. They said Party lawyer Charles Garry will check out the possibility of suing CP Air's San Francisco office for the inconvenience.

FIGHT GAGLIARDI

By JEFF MARVIN

A mass demonstration will be held this Thursday to protest Bill 49, the government's latest effort to consolidate power in the hands of Phil Gaglardi.

The demonstration will happen on Thursday at noon in front of the courthouse and will then wend its way to the Provincial Alliance of Businessmen offices nearby.

Bill 49 is seen by the organizers as an attempt to divide certain classes of welfare recipients off from the others and cut them off welfare with the excuse that they are employable. The logic of this move makes more sense when seen in the perspective of recent government declarations to conscript people to clean up oil spills. The Forestry Act presently allows this practice in the case of forest fires.

While all these moves would entrench power in the hands of a few ministers and force people to clean up where big industry fouls up, organizers see Bill 49 as a good deal more sinister.

At a meeting Sunday called by the Ad Hoc Committee for Individual Civil Rights, over 40 individuals from various groups gathered to formulate strategy to combat Bill 49. An action committee was struck to co-ordinate immediate activities to stop Bili 49, which already has been given first reading in the legislature, and organizers suspect will be rushed through second and third readings this week.

WIDE RANGE OF GROUPS

A spokesman for the group indicated that the main objective of the group is to stop Bill 49. The groups represented include the B.C. Fed., the Nurses' Union, Welfare Rights Organization, Unemployed Citizens' Welfare Improvement Council, Community Legal Assoc., and other groups jnd concerned individuals

The coalition has also contacted various professional groups which have had their own troubles with the Socreds, such as the Teachers and social workers. It is hoped that the coalition can embrance all these groups and present a solid front to government autocracy.

The Victoria Low Income Coalition itself will be setting up a 72-hour vigil outside the Legislature to publicize the goings-on inside the chambers.

On the lower mainland, a telegram and telephone campaign has already begun.

For further information, contact UCWIC, 731-0131, the VWRO at 253-2425, and Cool-Aid Welfare Committee at 736-9971.

And don't forget the rally Thursday noon.

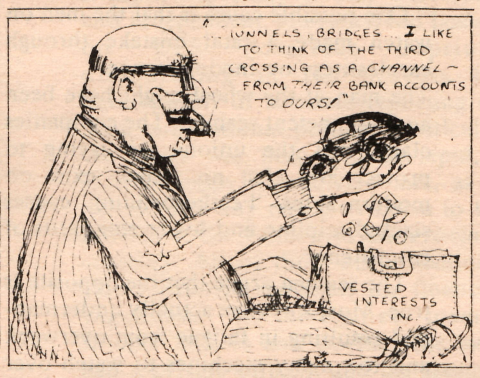
GUERRILLAS HIT HYDRO

By JEFF MARVIN

B.C. Hydro busses were blitzed yesterday by pamphlets called *"THE BUSSER"* (take-off on the *BUZZER* usually carried on the vehicles).

THE BUSSER

Published every third crossing by People Power Authority



THE THIRD CROSSING SPECIAL

THE BUSSER was produced by SPEC and detailed the arguments against a third crossing. Over 10,000 of these 4-page pamphlets were distributed, according to a SPEC spokesman.

As of press time, no officials of B.C. Hydro were available for comment.

The pamphlet pointed out who really pays for the Third Crossing, and who it really enefits.

The main portion of building funds will come via a federal government loan of $142 million to be paid off over 40 years. In the end, interest alone will be almost $600 million.

The planners propose a toll for users to pay it off.

The pamphlet outlines possible alternates and urges readers to act - either attend meetings, petition council members and MLAs, and "smile at the bus driver. After all, he's not responsible for the terrible service you've been buying lately."

Second Class Mail - Registration Number 2766

Photos by Bob

15 people demonstrated Tuesday near these Armoured Personnel Carriers at the CPR docks, foot of Burrard Street. The Carriers are bound for Suffield, Alberta, to be used by British troops training for fighting in Northern Ireland.

PRISONS FOR THE PEOPLE

By J.V.B.

"When the prison gates are opened, the real dragon will fly out" - Ho Chi Minh

The federal government has an unusual new approach to unemployment. Call it the More Prisons for the People program.

Solicitor-General (Warden) Jean-Pierre Goyer announced last week that the prison capacity of B.C. is going to be increased from the present 1,300 to 1,527 in the near future. We're going from six federal prisons in B.C. to 11, and the 94-year-old B.C. Pen is going to be demolished in favor of a smaller maximum-security institution.

The federal government is hyping itself as progressive in making these changes. áll, aren't they demolishing a repressive old pile of rocks (the 500-capacity pen) in favour of a more modern Bastille (capacity 144) and several smaller psychiatric and minimum security institutions? And didn't they abandon a plan to build a big new pen at Mission?

They never mention, though, that Canada has the highest proportion of its population in jail of any western nation, and they just gloss over the fact that B.C.'s federal prison population zoomed 17.9% last year, compared to four per cent for the rest of the country.

Rather than working out ways to meet the basic needs of the people, the government is now spending all of its time working out new techniques of social control. Any time that areas of resistance develop, the government is there with its technocrats, liberal leaders, and money to co-opt and confuse the people.

The L.I.P. and the O.F.Y. programs are good examples of this strategy. Now they are dxpanding their control programs to reach the most oppressed sector of the people - the convicted class.

Before we talk about the More Prisons for the People program, we have to talk a little about why men and women are incarcerated in the first place, so that we can place prisoners and prisons in their proper perspective. It is now obvious that the majority of those locked up have been convicted for crimes of economic survival.

In an economic system characterized by inflation and rising unemployment, what other alternative is there for someone out of work but to commit a crime so that he or she can stay alive. This is exactly what's happening now.

A good example to illustrate this occurred last year in B.C. As the unemployment increased for the poor and working people, there was also a marked increase in the Federal prison population - 17.3%. The government has studied the problem of a growing prison population and their proposed solution is simple: more prisons.

The new program is based on a report, submitted to Goyer by a seven-man committee. Their assignment was to study and review in detail the maximum security system. The underlying strategy behind the proposals is as simple as their overall solution - divide and conquer. Keep the prisoners divided from each other and completely isolate convicted revolutionaries from the prison population.

Each of the five new prisons in B.C. will feature 10 separate living units to hold 12 prisoners each, double chain-link fences with electronic devices to monitor any movement in or out, guard towers and search lights.

They are even going as far as building six soundproof isolation cells (solitary confinement) for the "troublemakers." This is what the notorious "O-"wing in Soledad Prison in California is all about. There they call it the Adjustment Centre. Here they call it, masking it in pseudo-sociological jargon, the Disassociation Units. The creation of specialized solitary confinement cells will allow other prison wardens to transfer their "trouble makers" and thus maintain firmer control of their prisoners. So much for the government's progressive inclinations. Say No! to the State.

WHO SANK THE

By JOHN CLEVELAND

It was a cold and windy night on New Year's Eve, 1967. The GULF BIRD was moving down through the harbour just past the Second Narrows Bridge. The skipper looded back at the barge, METLAKATLA, a little worried.

The three tanks loomed above the deck of the barge disappearing in the darkness behind. The co bination of wind and tide was swinging the barge back and forth, and with only a 765 horsepower engine it was difficult to control. Should he wake one of the deckhands to help. No, the boys were tired, they'd already worked eighteen of the last twenty-four on the way in to pick up this load and fifteen the day before.

But the GULF BIRD was losing the battle to control the barge. The skipper frowned and weighed the alternatives for a few seconds. Then, instinctively, he turned sharply around. The barge had swung back the other way and was about to collide with an anchored ship. He grabbed the wheel and for a few tortured moments fought the momentum of the barge. She missed the ship by a few feet.

The skipper heaved a sigh of relief. For the tanks each contained three hundred tons of chlorine. If any ONE of them had been punctured in a collision it would have released more deadly poisonous 'mustard gas' on Vancouver than was used in all of World War One.

No one died that night in Vancouver harbour although thousands might have if the skipper of the GULF BIRD hadn't won the battle of control with his chlorine barge.

Five men died Sunday afternoon, Feb.27, when the HARO STRAITS sank three miles off Point Roberts. She had left Seattle that morning towing two empty chip scows. The weather soon worsened to gale force winds and rough seas. Empty scows rise high out of the water thereby catching the wind.

The last radio message was sent out at 3:30 p.m. After that, nothing. The steel-hulled ship sank so quickly that there was no time to make a last ditch 'Mayday' call for help.

We can't do more than guess what caused the sinking until the boat is brought up to the surface by the salvage crews. Even then it is not certain that the cause of the sinking will be known.

In the past, the towboat unions have said that unsafe conditions on the boats maintained by companies concerned only with profits are the cause of most sinkings. The companies have always claimed that they were caused by "human error" and that the boats are safe. Which claim is true. Who sank the HARO STRAITS.

Let's consider some of the possibilities.

TO ERR IS HUMAN

One possible cause is that the men on watch made a fatal mistake through carelessness or incompetence.
The man at the wheel might have been an incompetent seaman. The companies claim that the unions are trying to protect jobs that no longer exist on modern ships. 'Featherbedding' causes slack discipline and lower standards of competence.

The seamen argue that the opposite is true. Most ships are actually undermanned resulting in fatigue from overwork and too many machines to watch over in an emergency situation.

Let's look at the facts.

In 1961, the federal government began to grant towboat companies forty per cent (now less than 30 per cent) subsidies to build new boats. In the past ten years steam-powered wooden boats have been replaced by diesel run steel-hulled tugs with three or four times as much power, which allows larger barges to be towed. More than twenty-five million dollars of our tax money has gone to the owners of the new tugs, companies such as McMillan-Bloedel, RivTow staits (owner of the HARO STRAITS), Gulf of Georgia, Crown Zellerbach, SeaSpan, FM Yorke and Son, Ocean Cement and Imperial Oil. Almost a million dollars went tm Pacific Tidewater Marine to build four ships that were transferred to foreign waters where the company began to hire cheaper labour to replace Canadian crews. (For more about this and the transfer of Canada's miserably tiny merchant marine to "our" colonies in the West Indies see upcoming feature in THE GRAPE)

With the new ships came new manning policies. The old ships had a captain, mate, two engineers, oiler, cook and two deckhands. Now there are four to six men to take their places - usually only a captain, mate, engineer and two deckhands - on the larger tugs.

Deckhands are contracted to work two six hour watches, one at the wheelhouse and the other doing maintenance work on deck. But on boats with less than six men (which is most of them) they must also cook meals and wash up for the whole crew at staggered meal times everal times a day. If the tug is putting in to smaller ports to pick up or let off log booms or barges his sleep will be interrupted to do more 'yarding'.

A skipper frequently exceeds his twelve hour day whether on watch or off. The lives of the crew and the safety of the tug are his constant responsibility. In bad weather or difficult passages he may often work TWENTY HOURS. A 1969 official government report (kept secret by the companies and government until the unions picketted the Dept. of Transport to get it released) estimated that 88 per cent of skippers on tugs with crews under six men worked excessive hours. The figure was 36 per cent for mates.

Towboat crews work a twelve hour day, seven days a week for a total of 84 hours per week plus overtime. Part of their wages are held back by their employer and paid to them on time off. With overtime this can add up to as high as a staggering 2850 hours a year. A person ashore working a normal forty hour week would only work 2000 hours a year by comparison.

The Elfstrom report of 1969 cites several reasons for overwork.

First, more highly powered tugs tow more and larger barges. The time between ports is out so that more time is spent on what everyone agrees is the hardest labour on the boat, 'yarding' operations. This also means more injuries since 90 per cent of the injury-causing accidents occur during yarding.

Second, and least common, extra money can sometimes be made cleaning out the barges or clearing off dunnage for the relatively short time when the tug is in port.

Third, the companies pressure the captains to push their crews to maximum productivity regardless of how weather, tides or size of cargo relative to the size of tug affect safety. The companies have the power to decide whether the skipper gets a big or a small boat next time out or may even demote him to mate regardless of seniority.

The Elfstrom report cites several cases where captains were laid off "for health reasons" when they complained of "fatigue due to long hours and broken rest periods." In 1969, one GULF OF GEORGIA skipper was actually charged with conducting an illegal strike when he tied up a boat rather than sail it undermanned. He was afraid of losing control of the tug to the wind blown barge with too small a crew to handle it properly.

The seamen argue that overwork leads to fatigue and it is this which determines the margin of "human error" in causing sinkings. Management claims that it is usually the pattern of simple incompetence and featherbedding. The unions insist that minimum six-man crew is necessary for safety.

In all cases of towboat sinkings on record every single one had a crew of five or less.

Union 'featherbedding' or company 'undermanning'. Who sank ths HARO STRAITS.

WHO COULD CARELESS.

A second possible cause of the sinking is unsafe equipment and or unsafe work practices.

The men on watch may have failed to release the towline when the barges threatened to capsize the tug. The companies claimed that the last sinking, the EMERALD STRAITS in 1969, was caused by a deckline wrapped around the propeller. Management says the equipment is safe but the crew have unsafe work practices.

On the other hand, the man on watch may not have been able to leave the wheel to release the towline by hand. Very few tugs have remote control towline release mechanisms that can be triggered from the wheelhouse. The HARO STRAITS did not. Even if there was a second man on deck he may not have been able to make it to the stern quickly enough in rough seas. The Elfstrom report noted that so much equipment is crammed into the new tugs that the main deck is completely cluttered with wires and moving machine parts.

One thing is clear. The accident rate is high and getting higher. In 1968, one out of five men on 2-man boats sustained at least one serious injury every year requiring time off to heal. The figure for 5-man boats is one in nine. The actual rate is even higher if you consider that the rate for captains - one in fifty - is averaged into each of these figures.

A major cause of this higher injury rate is the change in size of barges and horsepower in relation to the size of the tug. Yarding involves putting a long ladder between the tug and a barge which is moving up and down in the water. With small crews it is not always possible to hold the ladder to make it secure. There is little or no deck space on the side of scows to stand on while yarding or reloading cargo. If you fall off you may be crushed between the barge and the tug.

If, as usual, only one man can be afforded to work on the barge, this man will have to work out of sight of everyone else as long as twenty minutes at a time. The companies complain that most seamen don't wear their lifejackets properly or at all. The seamen reply that the lifejackets are bulky and awkward to wear besides having no effect in most steel-hulled sinkings where most of the crew is caught below anyway. What they want is for the company to provide the new lighter and more functional "Mustang floaters", which just came on the market recently, as standard equipment. But more important they feel is to guarantee a large enough crew so

temporary victory in quilt case

At last, a temporary victory. Another inquest into the death of Frederick Quilt has been ordered.

The Fred Quilt Committee believes that there is enough evidence available to lay a charge of manslaughter against Cost. Edward Bakewell of the R.C.M.P.

On Friday, a delegation from the Committee will be travelling to Victoria for the purpose of convincing Attorney-General Les Peterson that the charge of third degree murder is warranted in this case.

Vancouver alderman Harry Rankin and lawyer Bill Deverell believe that the transcript of the last inquest shows blatant racism and important points of evidence ignored by the allmale, all-white jury at Williams Lake. New evidence has been introduced, being the blood-stained shirt that Fred Quilt wore the night of his beating. The R.C.M.P. testified that there was puke on the shirt, as Quilt was drunk.

Mrs. Quilt testified that there was blood. With this exhibit, her statements will be verified. The state.ents by Bakewell and Eakins prove to be false.

Lawyers Rankin and Deverell have donated their own time and money to this case, but the committee still desperately needs funds. Your donations would help immensely with court costs and travelling expenses. Send donations to the Fred Quilt Committee c/o The GRAPE.

"to be in" cont'd from p. 16

turning it into a passive consumism at the expense of free-form people-together creativity. People were definitely not into "drawing" the maximum amount of people with a star studded line-up of the "best" groups.

At the same time the meeting tentatively agreed that the event should be given the chance to decentralize and get off on itself during long breaks in the electric music. The gathering should be much more like a Village Faire and the liberated eco-society we are striving for.
The following proposals were made as the meeting began to disperse so no real decision was made on them:

1) that the electric stage be a "free space" where local rock musicians would jam together. No named "rock groups". The constantly changing jam would be restricted to competent musicians from the Vancouver scene because many musicians cannot afford having equipment broken and a totally free stage would lead to musical chaos, and mediocrity.

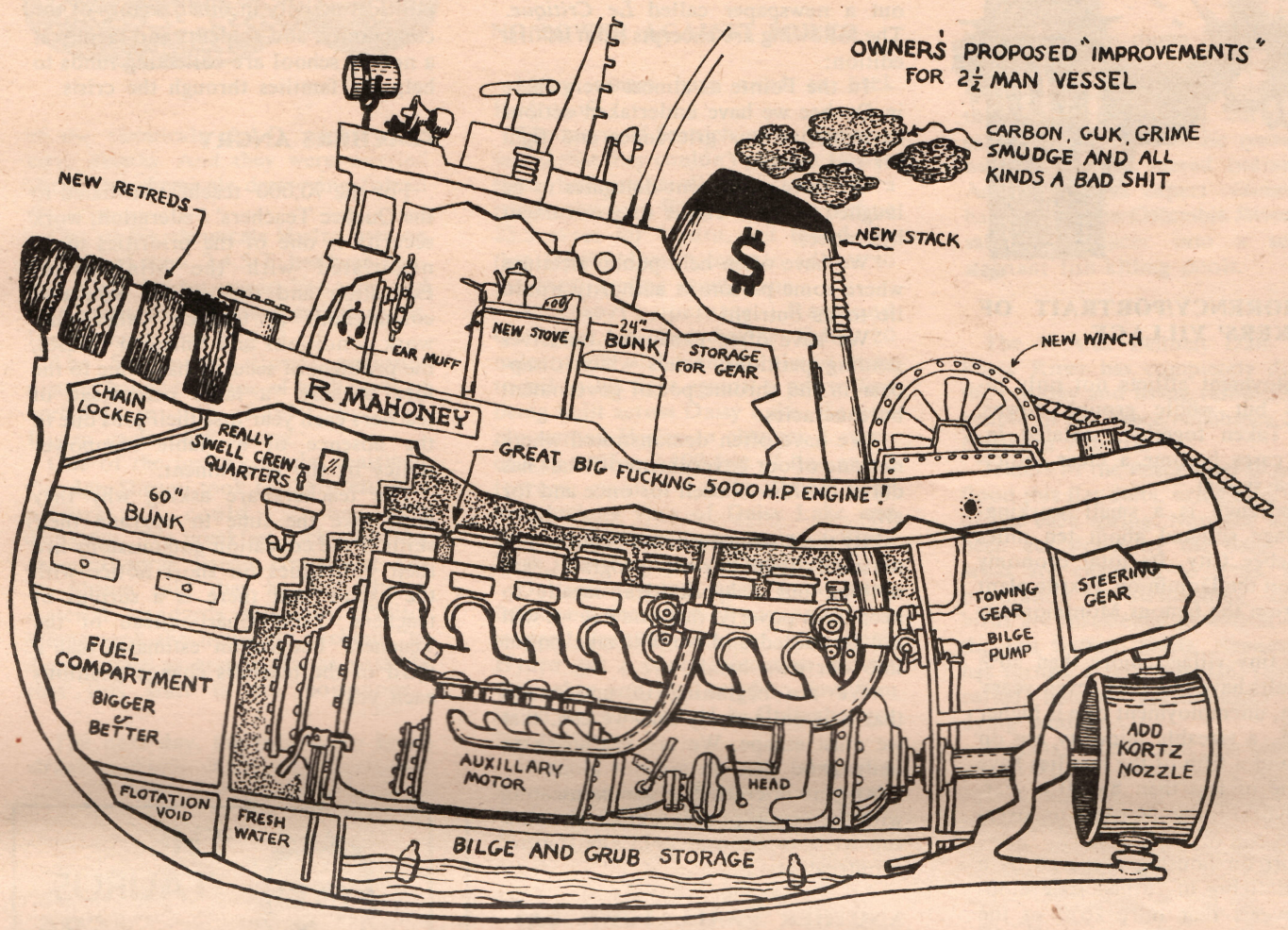
2) that the electric stage no matter how it is organized be shut off for three hours between one and four o'clock to allow people to "be" and communicate.

3) that the circular fugue idea be adopted in conjunction with other decentralized activities. Perhaps a mapped promenade through the park could be provided beforehand.

Already people are planning children's energy centres, geodesic domes, white sculptures, string spectaculars, and a grow your own dope newspaper - imagination and dream equals vision!
See you at the next meeting. It depends on you!

THE PLAY PEN
BOYS ONLY
OPEN.. PHONE 685-7936
Fri & Sat
1369 RICHARDS..

HARO STRAITS?



that there will always be at least two on a barge (the noise of the engine makes cries of help impossible to hear in the wheelhouse).

The new steel-hulled tugs are bigger than the old wooden boats but they have several times more power. Management says this means that one boat can easily handle barges several times larger. The unions point out that this increases the chances of the barges pulling the tug down, especially since there are no effective regulations governing the size or design of the barges to match the tugs.

The unions have demanded that the part of the tug below the main deck be divided into three separate sections with watertight doors inbetween. The wooden tugs took an average of five to ten minutes to sink when flooded; the steel-hulled boats usually go down in less than one minute. The three separate water-tight sections must be of sufficient size and volume to allow the boat to float indefinitely on any two compartments if the third was flooded.

The unions say that in the few boats where this policy has been adopted formally - like the HARO STRAITS - it is ineffective due to failure to install automatic bilge alarms that shut the doors on signal. They explain that the doors are often left open to go from one section of the boat to another or to compensate for the "inadequate ventilation" cited as being "of serious concern" in the Elfstrom report.

Management claims that the skipper should be able to mobilize extra crew members in emergency situations to avoid accidents or sinkings. The unions say that the over-75 decibel noise factor common to most ships make it near impossible to even warn men below of imminent sinking let alone call them up in time to prevent an accident. On deck you have to shout even to speak to someone practically right next to you. Noting that orders often cannot be heard clearly on deck the Elfstrom report concludes that the noise level "causes significant speech interference with subsequent hazard to the vessel and its personnel."

Unsafe working practices by careless seamen or unsafe equipment to keep down company costs.

21 wooden ships went down with a total of five men. Thirty steel-hulled ships have gone down with a total of twenty-nine men. 50 per cent more accidents, six times as many deaths. Which boat is designed better for the safety of the crew. Who sank the HARO STRAITS?

A DAY IN THE LIFE

A third possible cause of the sinking is the psychological and physical condition of the crew off work and the level of maintenance of the boat.

On this point, the companies have generally been silent. There are few complaints about inadequate maintenance of boat equipment or personal habits dangerous to ths health of the crew like drunkenness on board etc.

The unions have a lot to say about the effect of living conditions on the morale and health of the crew.

The noise level is sometimes above the hearing damage level (150 decibels). This causes deafness in the long run and nervous fatigue in the short run. The noise level on most ships was measured to be the cause of "temporary changes in pulse and heartbeat" in the government report.

The Elfstrom report also confirms union beefs that living quarters are grossly inadequate. The rooms do not even meet the minimum standards of size of the federal PRISONS. Bunks often have twelve to fourteen inches clearance above and are from 24 in. wide at one end to 14 in. on the other.

Forty per cent of the tugs have ceilings in the living area below six feet high. Water pipes are not adequately insulated to prevent condensation and leakage. Half the 2-man boats have neither shower or toilet. Some boats have sleeping, working and eating areas all combined into one. None have separate lounge areas so the lights are rarely completely out in the "sleeping.. areas.

Are today's seamen 'soft' or are the living conditions a further cause of mental and physical fatigue. Who sank the HARO STRAITS.

Featherbedding or undermanning. Dangerous equipment or unsafe work practices. Unhealthy living conditions or sloppy maintenance. Who sank the HARO STRAITS.

(The Haro Strait was found within 24 hours of sinking, still connected to the barge. But the company lost the tug 12 hours later, and it took them until Monday to find it again. More on this next issue.)

Towboat wife
You say even now my body
Stutters
As it wonders towards sleep
But this is not the worse
When your not here
When the boat is gone two weeks
And the troll beneath
Screams records and stumps his cage
Until four
Laughing
And I hide melons
Under the table
And count them off
Each day diminishing
There number
And your absence
When you return the
Final one
Is withered
And I see my thighs
Grow fat white slugs
And the bed is empty
My body stutters
And
There is no sleep

Sharon Stevenson

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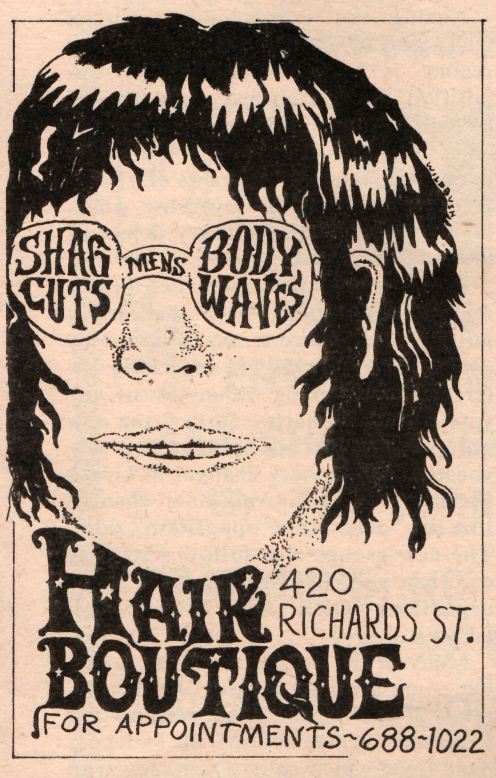
A SHORT WALK FROM STANLY PARK



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MONTMORENCY/PORTRAIT OF A WORKERS' VILLAGE

Unemployment afflicts not only individuals but whole groups, towns, regions. Taken together, isolated individual cases become a clear indictment of a system.

Montmorency is a small working-class village situated about ten miles from Quebec City. Its total economy depends on the Dominion Textile plant not far from the famous Montmorency Falls.

In this tiny village, more than 50% of the adults have less than seven years' education, unemployment rate is higher than 70%, a sizeable minority are on welfare, and a fifth of the families have an income of less than $3000 a year. Almost half of the housing os overcrowded.

A report on housing prepared by a firm specializing in "urban redevelopment" reveals that only 26% of the housing units are in good condition. Almost a third would require major renovation and repairs, and in their present condition are nothing more than tarpaper hovels. Only a rapid influx of municipal funds would remedy the situation, but this represents a fiscal outlay which the small town could not handle.

So the people are caught in the vice of poor housing, massive unemployment, a bankrupt treasury, and a complacent government.Meanwhile, the profits roll in at Dominion. . .

RADICAL JOURNAL IN "THE POINTE"

Pointe St.-Charles is one of the most economically depressed regions in the Montreal metropolitan area. It has also been the center of some of Quebec's most radical organizing. Now, unemployed workers in the area have banded with their comrades still working to put out a newspaper called *Le Critique*. The following are excerpts from its first edition:

"In the Pointe as almost everywhere in Quebec we have undertaken actions to publicize our grievances and fight for our rights.

"We have often sent delegates to be laughed at by a clique of government hypocrites.

"We have often held public meetings where some person in authority would lie to us outright.

"We have often exhausted ourselves sending petitions, briefs which disappear in the chrome pot of government bureaucracies.

"We have often demonstrated where not one of our government officials has dared to show himself for once and for all.

"By these struggles. . .we begin to understand that buy-off programs are nothing but a hypocritical facade to keep us in poverty, that one day we will not be fooled and we will take power into our own hands.

"We are beginning to understand that it is collectively that we can, that we must escape. We are beginning to understand that we are not alone."

Anyone interested in communicating with the group putting out *Le Critique* can write to them at 2111 rue Centre, Montreal 104.

ANOTHER SMALL TOWN BATTLES

The people of Estcourt, a small village in the region of Temiscouata, are beginning to react to a lock-out enacted six weeks ago by the owner of the largest factory in the area, Raoul Guerette. Last week, 700 people held a public meeting and the next day marched in protest.

The conflict is relatively simple: the Guerette family, who own a number of factories in the area, want to maintain a cheap labour supply and want to smash the workers' movement which like a spark can spread to the whole region.

The principal grievances on the part of the workers pertain to salary and working hours. 70% of ohe workers earn less than $4,000 for a 50-hour work week, 20% earn less than $3,000 and only 10% earn more than $4,400. Actually, the workers want parity with those in the Price plant at nearby Matane.

The lock-out has spurred a lot of political activity in other sectors of the community, and students and faculty at a nearby school are collecting funds to help the families through the crisis.

TEACHERS ANGRY

For the 70,000 teachers affiliated to the Quebec Teachers' Federation, work security is one of the priorities to be negotiated with the Minister of Education and the various Educatvn commissions in Quebec. Other than work conditions and financial clauses, the problem of security has come to the fore because "a large percentage of teachers each year lose their jobs due to the absence of a viable manpower policy by the government."

The teachers are asking why they must take the time to upgrade their skills if the education commissions fire their colleagues on short notice with the excuse that there is a surplus of teachers. Yvon Charbonneau of the Teachers' Federation estimates that a third of the teachers change positions each year.

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City Council

By BOB SMITH

City Council voted on Tuesday to have a public hearing on development in Kitsilano.

And they are going to ask Ben Wosk how much he wants to stop building his high rise on Cornwall.

But the council was badly misled by their chief urban planner, Bill Graham.

Two weeks ago, several delegations opposing high rise development in Kitsilano were heard by the council. The specific protest voiced by the delegations was against Ben Wosk's building of a nine-story apartment on Cornwall Avenue at Kitsilano Beach.

These protests resulted in council's asking Graham to prepare a report concerning the limiting of highrise development in Kits.

To many people, the report Graham brought to council was grossly inaccurate. They were divided, mowever, on the reasons for the noted inaccuracies.

Some said that the inaccuracies were all you could expect from a badly-operating department; others said that the inaccuracies pointed to adjustments that Graham made to placate some of the more powerful developers in the city.

In any event, the report contained a number of questionable irregularities.

FOURTEEN STORIES SINCE 1961

Graham began his report to Council be referring to the recent planning history of the area. In particular, he spoke of the bylaw amendments that came down in June of 1961.

These amendments allowed what were to be known as "medium rise" apartments (up to 14 stories). Until 1961, development had been limited to three stories.

Graham appeared happy with these zoning changes and said that "there were few suggestions that (these) regulations were inappropriate."

He said that the regulations went a long way to ending the monotony of

meanwhile. . .

HARRAD FOR REAL

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (YIP) - The University of Michigan has decided to legitimize the co-habitational theories expressed in the novel *HARRAD EXPERIMENT*. At least male and female students at the university have announced they will co-habit the same rooms of Xanada House, a university approved off-campus residence.

Co-habitation is nothing new but the form it takes at Xanadu is interesting. Of 29 participants, 17 are men and 12 female so some rooms will be co-habited by two men and one woman.

Roomates are not chosen by natural selection but by lot. If you didn't like your first draw, you could draw again until someone you like came up.

D'ave Mussey, a student at the university, claimed the experiment was not being made by "a bunch of hippie freeks trying to break down morality standards."

Nice try, "Commie!"

NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST GREEK FASCISM

ATHENS, Greece (EACS) - A political trial against eight members of the Greek revolutionary group "Independent Left" ended with heavy sentences of up to nine years recently. The defendants, all young workers, were arrested on May 5, 1971 and charged with plotting terrorist acts against Greek-American commercial offices, and against the house of the U.S. ambassador in Greece, plus two actual bombings in Athens.

Another four defendants, members of the "October 20 Movement," were supposed to be tried during the same proceeding, but the military court which conducted the trial postponed their case.

Among the innumerable political trials with which the Greek neo-fascist regime is trying to crush any opposition, these trials are especially important, because the defendants are more than the simple "democratic opponents" - they are militants of the new Greek revolutionary movement, which is growing after the military defeat of the traditional left.

For that reason, the neo-fascist regime, which has been led by a military junta since it seized power by coup d'etat in 1967, is especially interested in making examples of the young revolutionaries. In fact, the new groups are dangerous because they ad vocate revolutionary changes in Greek society, not just institutional changes like the "democratic opposition" does. The new groups also follow a strategy of urban guerrilla warfare while doing organizing ORK ON THE MASS LEVEL.

Many of the organizations are local, but some are nationwide, like the October 20 Movement which was the first to statstart armed actions, the Independent Left, which split a year ago fron the large and much more moderate PAK (Panhellenic Liberation Front), the Antistati, the Nea Fraura, the Greek Fighting Resistance, the Makriyannis, and others.

All these groups share a clear anti-capitalist position. They maintain contact with a network of vaguely defined students' associations and workers' groups, which provide support and new militants. They have practically no external support outside the country.

The young movement has some negative aspects: difficulties in carrying on clandestine struggle, some fetishism towards violence, lack of co-ordination. As the struggle progresses, they are gradually coping with these aspects.

The revolutionaries of the new movement say they started armed action "not because we wanted it" but "because the Greek people wanted it. For a long time, we, Greek people, saw that the only opposition to fascist violence is people's violence. We saw it in a good way during the 40's, when there was armed struggle of the partisans against the aggression of the German Nazis and the Italian fascists, and in a wrong way during the 60's, when the "colonels" took power. We don't want those lessons to be forgotten."

SUDANESE REBELS WIN

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (YIP) Guerrillas of the South Sudan Liberation Movement achieved victory over the right-wing forces of Sudan's dictator president Numeiry last week.

The guerrilla war which has been in progress for 16 years was one of Africa's least-publicized conflicts. It first came into the establishment press late last year when a plane carrying Canadian passengers crashed in guerrilla territory and the Sudanese government couldn't get it back without dealing with the guerrillas. GLOBAL GRAPEVINE (formerly called MEANWHILE BACK IN THE WORLD) was first to report the struggle in Canada.

Gen. Joseph Lagu, leader of the rebels, will sign a pact with Numeiry guaranteeing self-government for the Southern Sudan soon.

BRITAIN AXES ABORTION CENTRES

LONDON, England (YIP) - The holy legions of the anti-abortionists in Britain have won a victory at the expense of women's right to control their own bodies.

The country's biggest abortion centre, the Langham Street Clinic, was shut down by the Health Ministry on March 6th. At the same time, a second centre, Leamington Spa, will be shut down.

The Langham Street Clinic has performed 27,000 abortions since it opened in 1968 and Britain's abortion laws were liberalized.

No reason for the shutdowns were given.

Deceived by Civil Servant

the three-story walk-ups. His department had noted that development was now taking place on "larger sites which have provided more open landscaped space."

He also claimed that "development has been more open with views between buildings," and the developer has been hiding his parking lots underground.

The reality of the situation is this:

- seven medium rise apartments have been built;
- some of the "open views" between these medium rises avoid the high rise directly in front, giving a perfect view of the high rise two blocks away;
- though there is more open landscaped space around these apartments, the space is either unusable (have there ever been children playing on the front lawn of their high rises%), or the space is a totally enclosed and private swimming pool;
- though some of the tenant parking has been hidden underground, the developer has chosen to keep the reclaimed land paved for visitor parking;
- larger sites have also been utilized by the "monotonous" three story walk-up and it is not uncommon to see this type of building stretching for close to a block.

Drawing of what Graham is really proposing

SAN FRANCISCO PLAN APPLIED TO KITS

Though Graham did not mention these observations, he described what he suggested "might" be a solution to the present controversy.

He drew a comparison with San Francisco where planners had though to preserve the form of a hill in the residential area. There, they allow high rises only at the top of the hill, leaving the slopes for low and smaller scale buildings terraced in such a way as to allow one building to overlook another.

He presented a graphic representation of this form of development as it could be applied to Kitsilano.

But Kitsilano's skyline won't look anything like the picture Graham presented. There are already seven high rises lower down on the slope than those pictured in his drawing! All he has done is to suggest to council that it restrict the height of apartments for the two blocks above Kitsilano Beach !

LOCAL ORGANIZERS SEEK SOLUTION

Community organizers in Kitsilano say that what Graham has proposed is no solution. The members of the Kitsilano Area Resources Council have said that they would prefer the rezoning of the area to allow only single-family dwellings.

If this were done, it would have the effect of freezing any future considerations whether they be monotonous three-story walk-ups or high rises.

The Kits Council does not see this as a final solution. In the opinion of many of the members of this council, Kitsilano is a great place to live and a lot more people can benefit from the area.

They just feel that allowing for more housing in Kits does not necessitate a maze of high rises and dull three-story blocks.

Many people are coming to realize that great numbers of people can be housed in Kits by just utilizing existing wasted space. Garages and some laneways can be utilized without the loss of any yard area. Existing houses can be preserved and parking can be preserved underground.

Some Kits residents have even thought about the day when the car can be restricted. This action could eventually lead to thirty percent of the land being returned to people-oriented functions.

But the land would obviously be almost useless if it were all in the shadow of high rises.

Drawing of Bill Graham's proposal

KITS COUNCIL BRIEFS CITY HALL

Kitsilano's Dave Todd, Chairman of the Planning Committee of the Area Council believes that new ideas will never makg it to the discussion stage unless the planning process is changed.

He points out that none of the aldermen are from Kitsilano, and notes that MacDonald, Chairman of the Variance Board (Zoning Appeal Board) does not even live in Vancouver.

In a brief to city hall, Todd's committee is calling for community control of the planning process. It is Todd's feeling that with this power, the community would be able to sit down with planning engineers and develop a total plan for Kitsilano, and not a haphazard emergency plan such as Graham has produced.

It is evident also that this kind of planning would go a long way to ending the ridiculous and ruthless land speculation that has contributed to inflated land values (council couldn't rezone the area for single family because it would have caused havoc with the speculators when their land values dropped as a result of the rezoning).

The thinking of Todd's planning committee is that property in the area is expensive because it has the potential of high profits from high rise development. If the community had control of the development, they would certainly have more concern about the aesthetics and the sociology of the development than a landlord who merely wanted to collect his rents and live in West Vancouver.

Call the Kits Area Council at 733-5614, or see them at the Kits Information Center at 2741 West 4th Avenue.

back in the world

SPANISH ANARCHIST FACES DEATH

BARCELONA, Spain (SRAF) - The Spanish Federation of Anarchists (FAI) has called on the anarchists of the world for help in the case of Julian Millan Hernandez. Hernandez is a young labour union activist (functioning illegally) in Spain.

He was arrested four years ago for union organizing and being a member of the FAI and he has been in prison ever since. Hernandez has also been tortured on various occasions.

The fascist Franco regime has planned two alternative fates for him: permanent life imprisonment and the death penalty.

Canadians can help the FAI and Hernandez by writing the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C. or Ottawa and complaining about the brutal treatment Hernandez and other Spanish prisoners must endure and demanding his release. It is important to mention that you had been planning a vacation in Spain but will not go while Hernandez and other political prisoners suffer. Variations on this type of theme are also good.

SARTRE LEADS MAOIST DEMO

PARIS, France (YIP) - Pierre Overney, a young French worker and Maoist, was shot to death by a private guard of the Renault auto assembly plant last week. He was not the first political activist to die at the hands of Renault's private police force.

In response to the killing, Jean Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir (author of *The Second Sex),* Alain Krivine, and Alain Geismar (both prominent left-wing activists during the French uprising in 1968) led a demonstration of 20,000 militants through the working-class sections of Paris. The marchers chanted "Renault assassins" and "Keep the cops out of Renault" through the streets.

At the close of the march, 10,000 of the demonstrators battled with armed riot police. A barricade constructed of a burning Citroen was removed by armored police bulldozers. The battle raged for over an hour until the unarmed demonstrators dispersed.

The Renault guard has been charged with murder.

On Saturday, 100,000 people (the largest demonstration in France since 1968) marched peacefully in Overney's funeral cortage.

FREE THE BUSSES

TURIN, Italy (EACS) - While Italy girds itself for its first off-schedule election in 48 years following the collapse of the governing centre-left coalition, the Fiat workers in Turin are agitating for free bussing to work. Fiat not only owns all the factories in a belt surrounding Turin, it also owns the transportation system which the workers are forced to take to work each day.

The workers either live in slums inside the factory belt or in the big Fiat-owned tenaments outside the belt. In both cases, they live far away from where they work. This situation is not necessary but Fiat made it that way for political reasons. It forces the workers to spend isolated hours each day travelling.

Fortunately the workers realized this and started to block the busses, the trains, and refused to pay for transport tickets (daily, weekly, or monthly).

Recently, on bus "62," which brings the workers to the Fiat main plant in Turin, the workers refused for three days to pay the transport tickets, or to show the season passes. The third day the police were waiting at the factory gates and arrested a worker. In the following battle, workers freed the prisoner. The embarrassed police then arrested an entire bus and checked the tickets at the local police station.

At other plants, the workers blocked buses and refused to pay, shouting out that "Fiat has to pay!" At the Rivalta plants near Turin workers forced the buses to drive them right inside the factory gates with red flags waving from the windows.

The Fiat company has deliberately designed its factory transportation system and parking lots to create stress on the workers.

Excerpts from a workers' leaflet state:

"We spent four hours every day travelling to and from work, FOUR HOURS OF WORK, THAT THEY DON'T PAY US FOR. But on the contrary we pay them $10-25 every month (this is a lot of money compared to the wages of Italian workers)."

"The bosses want us divided - they divide us into different towns. . .When you are hired, you ask to work near your house but they always place you far away. There are two Fiat plants on opposite sides of Turin: well the workers on one side of the city have to work on the other side, viceversa."

"If the workers of the same factory would live in the same community, we could save hours of travelling. . .there could be more contact among us, we could discuss together our interests, our aims, we could organize better our struggles both inside the factory and outside in the community."

Bus drivers have also supported the workers' struggle in the cities of Bergamo, Florence and Livorno by not taking fares and thus providing free transport for all.

The unions are trying to stop the autonomous struggle of the rank and file workers by saying that negotiation is enough to improve transportation. However, the workers know what they want and what they need: free transportation, and, more than that, an occasion to socialize the struggle and unite.

In Vancouver, if we used the funds that are earmarked for the eco-disaster called the Third Crossing, we could have a FREE transportation system here!!!!!!!!

AN INDIAN

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIE

Clarence Dennis has spent 14 of his 30 years on the planet in the white man's prisons, many of those years in solitary. He's still straight and clear, his spirit hasn't been broken.

Interviewing Clarence, in his home, he talks easily and the energy that sustains him only seeps up occasionally when he's telling of an Indian child who has frozen to death or the unthinking inhumanity of prison guards.

In prison, Clarence was president of the Indian Educational Club for five years and was named as a central figure in a peaceful sit-down at the B.C. Pen in August 1970 which was brutally repressed by the prison Administration. This is the first inmate account of that protest and its aftermath.

Clarence is now on parole and working for the B.C. Union of Indian Chiefs on their law program. He is also a member of the Fred Quilt Committee which has been drawing attention to the beating death of the Chilcotin Indian by RCMP officers.

Much of the interview has been left out for space reasons. A detailed account of the Quilt incident can be found in earlier editions of the GRAPE or in Issue 12 of the PARTISAN paper.

The interview is, in a way, the testimonial of an Indian man filled with both disgust for the world he sees and hope for the world he knows is possible.

GRAPE: About a year and a half ago you came into the public eye as a result of a sit-down in the B.C. Penitentiary. The sit-down developed from an incident similar in many ways to the Fred Quilt case and involved the death of Indian inmate Walton Brass.

CLARENCE: Yes, there's another incident of people not caring about people. A guard not caring about a prisoner and in this case a guard not caring about an Indian prisoner. Wally Brass was originally from Saskatchewan and was transferred to the B.C. Pen from P.A. (Prince Albert) because he led a sit-down there. Now when he got to the B.C. Pen he did his thing, did everything every robot there is told to do and one day he was up on the fifth tier called 5-B and that was the area he cleaned. He sweeps it up, he mops it, and he dusts the bars, that his job day in and day out. Suddenly a fight happens, not involving Wally nor my younger brother who was on the same tier. When the guards all come rushing up, they arrest all the guys there (by arrest I mean lay a charge for fighting) and then they bring them up to the hole and put them on bread and water. Now they put them there because they don't know who did the beating. Later on they found out who did it, but they arrested five guys all the same. Now that was on a Friday and they all stayed up there all weekend and Monday went by and then along come Tuesday morning. Early that morning Wally Brass got up and asked the guard to get the medical people in the penitentiary. Wally was very sick because his head was hurt, and asked to see the doctor. Now that's in the morning and the guard said the doctor only comes up here once a week and you know that blah blah blah. . .Wally says "Yeah, I know that, but I really have to see the doctor," and the door slams in his face. And where is he? He's in the hole and the hole is just a bare cement tomb with nothing in it: there's no radio, no newspapers, no nothing, absolutely nothing. They slam the door on him and finally 11:00 comes along and he knocks again on the door and he says, "Look, I want to see the doctor and I'm really sick," and the guard says, "The doctor will be here in a few days' time, everything will be all right." Noon hour comes along and he's practically on his hands and knees now begging to see a doctor. He was crying and saying that his head was really in severe pain. Two o'clock comes along and they open the door and all they see is blood all over the floor and Wally Brass is over in the corner just puking blood. And what the guards do is they think he's fooling to get out of the hole and they drag him out of the hole and call a "trusty" who does the cleaning and get him to mop the blood up. They finally took Wally out into the middle section of the prison called the dome and in the dome they looked him over and figured they better take him to the prison hospital. By 2:30 they had him downstairs in the hospital and the prison doctor finally came at 4:00 and he says get this guy to a hospital real quick because he's dying. But it's too late. At 11:00 that night, Wally died.

During this time I was before the courts in Nanaimo and didn't get back until Friday and when I got there Deputy Warden Ellis said, "Clarence. . .um. . .Wally Brass died. . .he had a cerebral hemmorage." I said, "Yeah, when did this happen?" He says, "Tuesday night." And I say, "Was his family contacted, was his children contacted," and Ellis said no. And this is Friday, three days later, and they're going to bury Wally in the prison graveyard because nobody has claimed his body, and I says to Ellis, "How in hell do you expect anybody to claim his body if you don't tell them. He lives in Saskatchewan."

Why we started the protest was basically against the inhuman operation of the prison. We were tired of participating in their rehabilitation program, so we decided to pull out of it, drop out of it completely.

We got all the Indian people together and we had a big meeting in the yard and finally a guy said, "I'm tired of fucking around with all this nonsense, so let's stay out and not go in until they agree to come here and talk to us about certain things about this prison system." For example, we were tired of being treated like animals, denied all the things that every human being should have. We were not political prisoners, usually that's what they do to political prisoners; we're not big-time criminals, shyster lawyers, businessmen, and doctors that deserve what they get. We're just small-time guys that committed B&E's (breaking and enterings) and so on in our younger days and we're paying for it with five to ten years of time. We felt indignant about being treated like animals. We were tired of having to undress totally and touch our toes and they go up our rear ends looking for drugs. Every time they asked me to do that I refused and they sent me up the hole and I spent all my time there. They said, "Strip," and I said "To hell with you. . ."

GRAPE: Approximately how many people were involved in the sit-down?

CLARENCE: Three hundred and fifty guys, all the Indian people who were there, in fact, all the guys who were out in the yard except ten who went back in for various reasons.

GRAPE: Before we go on, could you run down the facts and figures on Indian prisoners in Canada? I understand that a high percentage of the prison population is composed of native people.

CLARENCE: If you take a look at the numbers of people that are in jail in provincial jails, penitentiaries, reform schools of various kinds across the country, 60% of them are Indians. For example, up on the penitentiary level, there's up to 70% native population, on provincial level, it's 60%, and on a younger offenders level, a little less. Match these prison population figures against the percentage of Indian population in B.C., about 2% and Canada as a whole 2 1/2%.

One of the things we fought against when we started the Indian Educational Club in the B.C. Pen was racism, we formed it to protect ourselves, so it would be a body to represent an Indian person when he comes into jail, assist him to get out, and help him when he does get out, because there was absolutely nothing happening in those areas. All of a sudden, we noticed, hey, how come all the Indians are in the shoe shop? We started calling it the "reservation," because the moment an Indian came into the prison he was put in the shoe shop. The warden said, "That's not true, we don't put all the Indians in the shoe shop," and we looked around, and, hey, there's all Indians in the shoe shop. We asked to go to other places, but they said "No dice, you're a very good shoemaker, so I want you to make shoes." Guys asked to go to school and they said, "Fine, do it yourself in the evenings by correspondence courses but in the day you work in the shoe shop." All this is an obvious attempt to continue the attitude that Indians are so stupid all they can do is make shoes.

I'm not sure what has been happening the last six or seven months, but I'm certain things haven't changed much. The guards themselves have a pretty poor attitude toward Indian people. It's a product of their upbringing because they went to Western shows and everytime John Wayne shot 10,000 Indians with one six gun they all used to yell. They were all brainwashed by the history books saying we were a bunch of savages and they watch T.V. and seeing Indians being slaughtered, they cheer. I expect them to be pretty prejudicial people, and they are. They haven't let me down in that area.

As far as racism among white prisoners is concerned, they are scared of Indian prisoners. They see us gathering together in a very strong organization, we're so strong we can realy shake up the administration which is something they could never do, because they don't seem to be able to prisoners gather together solidly and they never bother us because they see how strong we are. There are white prisoners, who are obviously all mixed up in their attitude towards Indians, most of them are just like Canadians everywhere.

GRAPE: The sit-down created quite a furor outside the prison, but the only version of what happened was given out by the prison authorities. Wat actually happened during the sit-down and following it?

CLARENCE: We started at 8:00 in the evening and after a while the first thing they did was surround us with fire trucks and started hosing us down continuously. The next thing they did was pump the whole yard with tear gas, cannister after cannister, shot indiscriminately. Then they started pumping bird shot out of the shot guns which doesn't penetrate, it just strings like hell. If you get it in the eye, it can blind you. Then they shot two guys. One of the things I noticed very obviously was that the guards had been

doing a double shift, they're tired, they're armed, they've got automatic weapons - machine guns of various kinds, shot guns with real shells. Their attitude towards us as human beings was nil, we were just animals, and we're spoiling their sleep so let's start shooting them. But before that happened, we gathered everyone together and said, "These guys are going crazy, they're armed and we're not armed, what are we going to do about it?" And everybody said "Let's wait and fight another day," because two guys had already been shot. So they went in, but we stayed out in the yard, by "we" I mean the Indian people, till every one went in and we went in last and I was the last person out of that yard.

When we came in we were told to strip and run ten at a time through a line of guards. Everyone got banged on the head. What happened to me personally was I was the first one brought up to the hole. When they got me up, there were about 60 guards all in a large circle and they put me in the middle of the circle and said, "Strip." I said I wouldn't and they said "Oh yes, you are," and they came at me. I can remember my feeling at that point was "This is it, game over." There was just me all alone with 60 guards in the hole and not a human being around. But some guards started saying, "Hey, that's enough," to other guards and there started to be a big split with some guards saying "Leave him alone, he's not doing anybody any harm," and they started scuffling among themselves, pushing each other around. They said, "For God's sake, strip," but I wouldn't do it so they said, "Well, let him go in the hole then." This was

"Prison guards will always be prison guards because once they get that power over human beings, they'll use it until they're so sick that they can beat a man to death and say he deserved it"

"John Wayne shot 10,000 Indians with one six-gun"

TESTIFIES....

W WITH CLARENCE DENNIS

Saturday morning and it wasn't until three days later that they started bringing guys up, 300 guys on bread and water, 150 at a time. I was there for three months and three weeks on bread and water. One of the things they would do to us was open our door, all we have in the cement tomb is a little window four inches long and two inches wide, and they threw cannisters of tear gas in. There's nothing we could do except throw it in the can and flush, but it gets all over and you heave and cough and there's nothing you can do because there's no ventilation.

Photo by Rob

GRAPE: Were you aware that the Yippies held a demonstration outside the Pen a week or so after the sit-down to support the prisoners' demands and oppose racism?

CLARENCE: Not until the next day after the demonstration when anoher guy came up to the hole and said there was a demonstration outside. This lifted our spirits a lot because we figured we were finished, we were dead. They'll say we tried to attack the guards and they'llknock us off. Lots of times they'll come into the hole twelve at a time and pow pow pow there's nothing you can do but fight back. At least somebody cared.

GRAPE: What were you in prison for?

CLARENCE: In 1963, a buddy and I went to a place on Vancouver Island and we pulled some robberies off there. When the police chased us I ended up rolling the car and when I got out, the police were shooting so I grabbed a rifle and two boxes of shells and split into the woods. Now for five nights and four days they chased me through the bush in twelve-hour shifts. They never gave me any chance to sleep, and I just dropped, and that's when they came on the scene. Now what they said was when they were approaching me I was shooting at them. I wasn't. In the ensuing trial they drew a really horrible picture and the magistrate said, "I sentence you to five years on one count, five on another, five on another,two on another, and one on another, eighteen years. This was fixed up to nine years later because the sentences should have been run concurrently and not consecutively one after another. So they got me all marked up as a guy who's going to go around shooting people, so I don't get any parole. Every year I go up for a parole and get shot down. '64 goes by, '65, '66, '67 and finally '68 comes, and then they finally give me a parole. I go out and work for a few months and then they revoke my parole and send me back to jail. From 63-68 our organized club in there - the Indian Educational Club (it's now called the Indian-Metis Educational Club, because the Metis up there said us halfbreeds have got to stick together but we don't want to let our brothers down so put Metis by Indian Educational Club) - made it possible for me to educate myself.

Anyway, that's why I got so much time, and why I couldn't get a parole.

GRAPE: Was one of the factors for which your parole was revoked political activity or at least activities critical of the parole system?

CLARENCE: Oh yeah, it's because one of the things I knocked was the parole system. The first thing Isaid was I think it's a farce because their concept is once a month you go to the parole officer and he looks at you and he says "Good morning," and you say "Good morning," and he says "How're you doing?" and you say "Fine," and he says "Good, come and see me next month." Literally, that's all it is, it's about a five-minute encounter, but if you miss one of those - pow, you're back in jail, because you've defied the sacred law. "They" are trying to help and rehabilitate you and you Indian didn't show up one time. Now they'll do that with certain guys they don't like and I was one of those guys.

Prior to this I was saying how come Indians aren't getting parole. From 1963 to 1968, 141 Indians applied for parole and only 21 received it and of that 21, 10 of them were for minimum paroles (a parole given to inmateswho have been refused parole, usually five months for five years served, etc.) In effect, there were only 11 paroles for Indians out of 141 applications. I called that racist.

GRAPE: When you finally got out of prison, what did you and how did you eventually get involved with the Fred Quilt Committee?

CLARENCE: They finally let me out when they couldn't justify holding me any more. When I got out, I went to a Halfway House run by AIMS (Allied Indian and Metis Society). I worked there for four months at $15 a month, and I busted my ass off for the place. Then, one day, I decided to join the staff of the B.C. Union of Indian

"the hole is just a bare cement tomb with nothing in it, absolutely nothing"

Chiefs. They hired me on as a staff member for their law program. On December 1, I got a phone call from Wayne Bob, who is a health liason worker at Williams Lake. He had heard at an Indian Chiefs' Council meeting about the late Frederick Quilt. So Wayne phoned me because I was the only staff member on the Union law program. I rented a car and went to see Mrs. Quilt, her son Robin, and Fred's sister Agnes, and we took statements from them about his beating on November 28. The statement said that about 6:00 that day the RCMP approached them, opened their door, pulled out the late Frederick Quilt, and proceeded to beat him, and he subsequently died two days later. And I've been involved ever since that day.

GRAPE: Will the Fred Quilt Committee be expanding its activities? What are its general aims right now?

CLARENCE: I'll give you some examples: in Chetwynd, B.C., five days ago, an Indian child froze to death because the parents had gone to the owner of a fuel supply depot and he refused to give them fuel on credit. A criminal negligence charge against society should have been laid because we're so sick in society that we wouldn't give a family credit on fuel. Now, a week ago, up in Alexis Creek, an Indian had gone there and he bought some beer and he drank and drank and the night wore on, finally he stretched out on a table. At 1:30, the bar closed and the bartender grabbed him and dragged him outside and that night the guy froze to death. Now a few miles away at Williams Lake, two incidents happen. One, an Indian is drinking at a beer parlour and the same thing happens, he spends all his money there and when he's broke, they really appreciate this guy's patronage, they take him outside and he freezes to death. A few days later, another incident happens, a 24-year-old Indian is beaten and dragged to the railroad tracks and left there dead. A train comes along and rolls over him. When the police are called, they assume in their "wisdom" that the train killed the guy, but this was a mistake, because the autopsy showed he had died before the train had come. The important point here is that the police still haven't seriously investigated the murder. They don't care, he was just an Indian, why should we worry about a drunken Indian. There's other incidents: in Burns Lake two weeks ago, a guy was drinking and the bartender threw him out because he was too drunk and in the process the guy's back was broken and that night he froze to death. All of these things are happening in this province and the more I hear about them, the less I see being done about it. I really can't understand how come we're all sitting back in our chairs and not doing anything about it. Why do we accept this? Are we just so conditioned that we just don't care anymore?

The Fred Quilt Committee is going to be involved in these things. We're going to be involved directly to make sure that the people know about these things and that they are investigated and that reports are made.

To do this, we're going to need a lot of support. Right now we need donations. The Fred Quilt Committee Benefit which was held recently was quite successful - we made a few bucks. This made it possible for us to get transcripts of the inquest and to pay Father O'Brian's fare to the A-G's review. Nobody else would have done it, so the Fred Quilt Committee has to serve that kind of function. We have to raise money so witnesses can be brought before the inquest.

GRAPE: Do you expect to get any justice now that the Quilt inquest is being reviewed?

CLARENCE: No, I think we're going to have to fight and fight hard, because the Attorney-General is not at this time prepared to lay charges against the RCMP officers. He feels there is not enough evidence for a charge, he feels it was accidental. My personal feeling about the Attorney-General, I guess a lot of people feel this way, is that he is just so far removed from people, he's up on a mountain and he can't see anything, he can't hear anything, and he can't speak about anything because he's just out of touch with people. People are dying, you know, our people are dying and what is he doing? Telling us we should stop smoking cigarettes and we shouldn't watch topless dancers. A baby is freezing to death in Chetwynd and he's talking about cigarette ads and topless dancers. That's how sick our society is.

GRAPE: The Quilt Committee has held fairly militant demonstrations in Vancouver and Victoria, but I understand the reaction of Indians on the Stone and Anahim Reserves is quite different.

CLARENCE: My observations are the Indian people in the Williams Lake area have absolutely no trust in RCMP officers, absolutely no respect for courts, because they're full of injustice.

"A criminal negligence charge against society should have been laid"

They are disgusted by politicians who come along, like Alex Fraser of Williams Lake and Paul St. Pierre. I asked Chief Doug Hance, "When was the last time these guys came around to ask you what your problems are?" and he said, "They haven't been around." The Indians are totally pissed off, they are opting out, dropping out, in fact, perhaps they never did join. They're just out of it. So when there's an inquest into Fred Quilt's death, they **know** the outcome. An example of their kind of protest is "it's just we don't want any part of your ball game, play your silly games, I don't want to play them, I'm not even going to be in the audience for heaven's sake." Robin Quilt, when he was testifying, you know what he said, he didn't say, "**Are** they going to put me in jail?" He said, "**When** are they going to put me in jail?" He testified with the understanding that when it was over they were going to put him in jail. So their kind of protest is "To hell with you guys. . .leave us alone!"

GRAPE: What do you see as the next move of the Fred Quilt Committee?

CLARENCE: It's hard to say, because we haven't decided among ourselves. All we know is we're pressing hard to see that RCMP officers Eakin and Bakewell are charged with manslaughter. Once that's achieved, we'll get back together and talk about other things, like a baby that froze. We are talking about life and death. We're not even talking about food yet because there's Indian people starving - they're not dying of starvation - but they are going hungry. We haven't even got to the point of talking jbout jobs yet - we're still dealing with life-and-death issues.

There's an old saying which goes something like, "When my stomach is full, then let's discuss philosophy." Because our first thought is not whether our society is just or unjust, not whether there is a new depression coming on, or threat of nuclear warfare, we're not concerned with those things. Indians are talking about bare survival! That's our first priority. Then once we're still living, we'll talk about how we're going to eat, unemployment, the political issues that come around, and we'll even go to opera, for heaven's sake. We haven't reached that stage yet - we're still talking about life-and-death issues. Indian people are vanishing. We're dying just like we died for the last 200 years. One of my beliefs is that though we are in a hell of a state, we are still getting together to do something about it.

AWAY WITH ALL PESTS

By MORDECAI BRIEMBERG

On October 1, 1949 when Mao Tse-Tung reviewed the victorious People's Liberation Army in the main square of Peking and proclaimed the People's Republic of China, he rode in an American-made jeep.

The communist victory, of course, was made in China by the people of China. The communists humorously referred to Chiang Kai-shek, who was receiving billions of dollars of American weapons but no assistance from the Chinese people, as their Minister of Supply.

Twenty-two years later, an American President came to the same Tien An Men square. Where was the collapse that Rockefeller, Dulles, Nixon, and McCarthy had worked for and hoped for? It wouldn't come.

Nixon rode through the silent streets of Peking to review the failure in China of the U.S. imperialist tactics of puppets, invasion, encirclement and isolation. With regard to China, it was time for the U.S. to switch tactics.

It is rare that historical shifts in power are so rapid that the same actor plays different parts in consecutive scenes. But here was Nixon, the Nixon who accused America's last politician of hope, John F. kennedy, of being "soft on communism," himself approvingly reading quotations from Chairman Mao.

It was the same Kennedy who, after winning the election against Nixon, architected the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Which demonstrates yet again that the consistency of U.S. politicians must be found in the needs of the empire they serve, not in their rhetoric.

U.S. imperial power is in decline from its immediate post-war apex. It is squeezed by liberation movements in the colonies, the competitive capitalisms of Europe and Japan, the expansion of Soviet power in Asia, and the accentuated economic and political contradictions at home.

As the finale communique from China said: It is an "international situation in which important changes and great upheavals are taking place." In the hope of stabilizing its descent, it begins to appear that the U.S. is prepared to make concessions.

When concessions are first made, it is the puppets who are conceded. In the final communique of Chou En-lai and Nixon, the U.S. has walked Chiang Kai-shek to the end of the plank, at the deep end of the pool. On October 25, 1958 in a public message to Taiwan, the government of the People's Republic of China had forewarned against this fate:

"There is only one China, not two, in the world. On this we agree. All Chinese people, including you and compatriots abroad, absolutely will not allow the American plot forcibly to create owo Chinas to come true. The present age is an age full of hope. All patriots have a future and should not be afraid of the imperialists. Of course, we are not advising you to break with the Americans right away. That would be an unrealistic idea. We only hope that you will not yield to American pressure, submit to their every whim and lose your sovereign rights, and so finally be deprived of shelter in the world and thrown into the sea. These words of ours are well-intentioned and bear no ill-will. You will come to understand them by and by."

The forewarning fell on deaf ears. Now the Nationalists stand alone as the U.S. dismantles its political defense of Taiwan. No longer the cry - 'Taiwan is the representative of all China.' No longer the cry - 'Independent Taiwan.' No longer the cry - 'One big China in the UN, one little Taiwan in the UN.'

With irony as heavy as that of Anatole France, "The United States acknowledges that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Straits maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The United States government does not challenge that position."

This statement was drafted in Peking, not Taipeh, with Chou En-lai, not Chiang Kai-shek. Both rich and poor alike can sleep under the bridge at night (Anatole France). Both Mao Tse-Tung and Chiang Kai-shek alike can represent the people of China (Nixon).

Chiang, for the moment, is still militarily secure, protected by the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Straits. This is a less decisive factor than it might seem, even if one accepts that the U.S. intends to protract its promised military withdrawal from Taiwan.

Twenty-one years ago when the U.S. planted its fleet in Chinese waters as part of its planned occupation of Korea and invasion of China across the Yalu River, economic prosperity was a direct result and anti-communism was an unchallenged political cover-up. Today the use of military power creates economic and political disintegration. The spiral is reversing. Economic and political disintegration further curtail flexibility in the use of military power.

As the prospect of using military power becomes more remote, the political power of Chiang Kai-shek over his own henchmen and the people of Taiwan will face graver challenges by those who are anxious to sell short and cut their own losses.

Without once attacking the Seventh Fleet, the People's Republic of China has greatly weakened the power of the Seventh Fleet. Despise the enemy strategically, respect the enemy tactically. This has been a guiding principle of the Chinese.

When one puppet totters, many puppets tremble. In Pnom Penh, Vientiane, Saigon, Sirik Matak, Souvan Phouma, Thieu and all their hangers-on now may come to accept their fate sooner rather than later. Some may choose this time to bargain their few remaining advantages rather than squandering them all in the slaughter of their people. The prospect has improved for the development of serious divisions among the enemies of the Indochinese people.

> ***"These words of ours are well-intentioned and bear no ill-will. You will come to understand them by and by."***

Sato in Japan, America's most powerful 3 in 1 puppet/puppet/puppet/ally/capitalist competitor, has grown increasingly resentful over the past months. On Nixon's arrival in Peking, Sato snidely commented: "It must be a historic occasion, for Nixon himself says so."

The contradictory aspects of US/Japanese relations have been heightened by Nixon's visit to China and his obvious hopes to monopolize for U.S. capital any trade benefits that may flow from a normalization of relations. Japan is now groping to minimize its vulnerabilities and make its own deals - with the Soviet Union through bilateral trade discussions and with China, it still hopes.

After the communique was published, Sato leap-frogged the U.S. concessions with the unprecedented statement by a Japanese government: "Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China."

Two other areas of the communique are particularly important. The United States government gives *pro forma* agreement to the Bandung principles which the Chinese formulate and have presented since 1955 as the basis for relations among states:

"The two sides agreed that countries, regardless of their social systems, should conduct their relations on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, nonagression against other states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The U.S. agreement to the Bandung principles exposes still further the hypocrisy of U.S. policy in Indochina which so clearly violates these precepts.

Indochina is a final noteworthy area of the communique. The Chinese reaffirm their "firm support" of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and specifically the 7 point proposal for settlement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. There is no evidence in the communique that Nixon was at all successful in gaining in Peking what he has been unable to gain at Paris - acceptance of his puppet regime.

The Indochinese are asking no more than Nixon now has conceded to the Chinese: unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops and abandoning of the puppet regime. It is this parallel that the anti-imperialist movement must bring home to the people of North America. The imminent offensive of the Indochinese people will drive the point home

Nixon, in his first speech in China, quoted from a poem of Mao Tse-tung:

So many deeds cry out to be done,
And always urgently;
The world rolls on.
Time presses.
Ten thousand years are too long,
Seize the day, seize the hour!

Mao's poem ends:

The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,
The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.
Away with all pests!
Our force is irresistible.

HYDRA

By TONY TUGWELL

Spraying poisons in conscious violation of a municipality's bylaw, bulldozing over people's homes, destroying Indians' livelihoods 600 miles downstream from the construction of a dam.

Sounds like a robber baron running rampant.

But it's all in a day's work for B.C. Hydro, B.C.'s public corporation, concerned with building an image of public respectability.

Other people are concerned with B.C. Hydro, too. Juli Amaro compiled a poster (see back) detailing many of Hydro's foremost and public-spirited endeavours. She had a little help from friends, John, and SPEC's files.

And in the process, they renamed the company B.C. Hydra.

Hydra, according to corporate jargon, is an unsolvable, basically evil problem that seems to get more solvable as you get into it. At least that's what one dictionary says.

Hydra also appears in early myths as a poisonous water serpent with many heads. When hydra breathed, anything in the serpent's way died. And anytime one of hydra's heads was cut off, another one grew in its place.

We can detail some of the heads of our present-day hydra.

PARK BUSTING

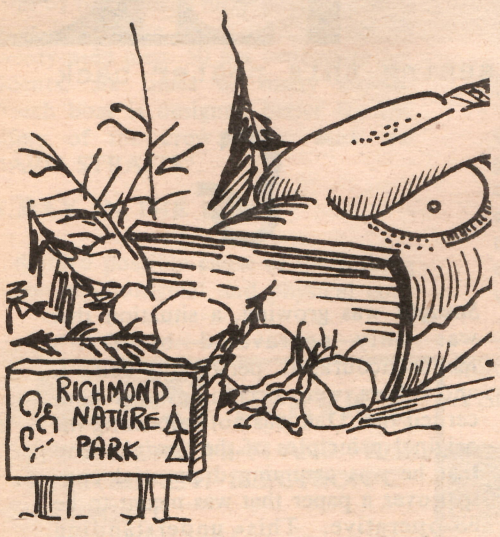
In Richmond, Hydro plans to run a transmission line through the middle of a nature park. Just a little thing, only one tower.

But over the last year 2 years people in the area have been fighting the project. A recreational body of over 74 groups protested. And got a hearing set on the matter.

Local groups however are powerless against the many heads of the hydra. B.C. Hydro is a "superior body." The B.C. Hydro Act sets the public corporation beyond the jurisdiction of municipal, regional and provincial legislation.

Even though the Richmond council is opposed to the power line cutting through the park, they cannot stop it. However, public pressure has squeezed out a few concessions: the lines will be supported by a pole and not a tower. And Richmond can choose the route of the maintenance road.

One local resident plans a snarky plaque so people will know the history of Hydro's dealings with the park.



HERBICIDE SPRAYS

Squamish residents learned that they too in the end were ineffective against the hydra. But they did a fair job of harrassing for a while.

Hydro doesn't like green stuff growing around their poles and lines throughout the province. So they either keep shrubs and trees down by hand-cutting or they spray their power lines with herbicides. Lately, they've been moving to more herbicides, because as one Hydro spokesman said, it's cheaper.

The people of Squamish, however, didn't like these poisons being sprayed through the back yards of their municipality. They had heard that one of the chemicals, 2,4-D might cause birth defects. And they were worried about the chemicals destroying fish in the area.

One of the chemicals Hydro uses on its right of ways, 2,4,5-T, has been banned in the US for use in Vietnam, and in Canada for use near cereal crops. It's stronger than 2,4-D.

The Squamish-Lillooet regional district banned the use of both types of herbicide in July of 1970. But B.C. Hydro came back strong.

One of the hydra's heads, chairman Gordon Shrum, took to the press. His picture could be seen drinking a breakfast cocktail of the chemical spray Tordo, containing 2,4-D. Shrum said that he and Hydro material standards supervisor Phillip Slipee took the herbicide cocktail "to demonstrate as graphically as possible that this stuff is not poisonous."

The next day, the two hydro heads drank cocktails of the other herbicide, 2,4,5-T. To the best of our knowledge, both men are still alive and kicking, however, as one naturalist pointed out, it was pregnant women who were in the greatest danger from both herbicides.

The herbicide ban was attacked from another level. Provincial municipal affairs told the regional district that they did not have the power to rule over pollution, and the ban was withdrawn.

But Squamish council then imposed their own bylaw, requiring anyone wishing to spray in the area to apply for a free permit. The council could refuse the permit if tests showed the spray contained ingredients judged harmful to fish or human life.

Squamish had to wait till '71 to test their bylaw. Hydro covered their lines a new way that year. They dropped potent Tordon pellets from a helicopter to the tune of 80 pounds of pellets per acre.

They hadn't applied for a permit, so Squamish took them to court. And the courts said that the bylaw didn't apply because under the B.C. Hydro act, the power authority is immune to all other provincial laws.

But Squamish is still fighting, they have lost one appeal and are taking their case to the B.C. Court of Appeals.

SMOKING THEM OUT

Pat Codyre and his wife also tried to fight Hydro, and they got smoked out.

The Codyres were retired and living near Victoria on 4 acres of towering trees. Hydro wanted their land and that of 4 other homes to put through transmission lines.

Codyre said that they could use the unoccupied lands behind the property. But Hydro said they couldn't just turn their lines around the property. And according to Codyre, Shrum came to visit and said that if they surrendered to the Codyres, other people in B.C. would want to get everything their way, too.

B.C. Hydro expropriated their land for $22,500, although Codyre said the replacement value of 4 acres, an older 6-room home, an automatically controlled artesian well and a double garage all within 20 minutes of Victoria would be at least $34,000.

They stuck to their property, defying the expropriation, as Hydro cut and stacked the trees around the home. Eventually, however, they were smoked out as Hydro burned up all the logs they had cut down.

NO POWER AGAINST POWER

Many others have tried to back Hydro off.

The town of Saanich, near Victoria, found that they couldn't prevent Hydro from building a district centre in a residential area. They refused to rezone 25.5 acres for Hydro, but found out that Hydro doesn't have to adhere to the local zoning regulations.

A resort operator, Raymond Gallagher, at Brandywine Falls, 20 miles north of Squamish, almost went to jail in his fight against a power line being built across Daisy Lake. He simply wanted Hydro to changes it right-of-way so that 2,400 feet of line and 2 towers would not "mar the breathtaking view of Daisy Lake and three snow-capped mountains - Black Tusk, Garibaldi, and Cloudburst."

Gallagher stood near trees being felled on the right-of-way and twice stopped construction of the lines. Hydro got a court injunction against Gallagher and then tried to have him jailed when he defied it. Gallagher got fined $250.

Ironically, although the lines pass close to the resort, Hydro says the area is too remote and sparsely populated. So they can't even get electricity in the homes in the area.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

Hydro likes its government monopoly.

The city of New Westminster has claimed that Hydro is trying to force them to sell their power supply service. New West buys bulk power from Hydro then distributes it to residents. But Hydro tried to buy New West's supply system. New West refused and bulk rates for power from Hydro went up 90 per cent.

The city of Nelson started B.C.'s first power plant in 1896 and have been distributing their own power from the Kootenay River since 1907. Now Nelson says Hydro is going into competition with them, setting up projects on the Kootenay and hedging on whether the city's power plants will be allocated the necessary amount of water power from the river.

BIG DISASTERS

There are also some big scale ecological disasters.

In Duncan, an engineer claimed the number of spawning kokannee had dropped 70 per cent since the building of a dam. In the Slocan there is a Hydro plan to dump 2 million cubic yards of silt and rock in and around historic Slocan Pool. A high dam on the Fraser River will cut into the salmon industry, wildlife resources as well as flooding sacred Indian lands. And a fisheries expert claimed dams have turned the Columbia River from a salmon producer into a series of stagnant fish-killing pools.

The W.A.C. Bennett Dam on the Peace River has completely disrupted the ecology and living resources of the people in the Peace/Athabasca delta in Northern Alberta.

Waters of the Peace used to annually flood this flat delta, bringing a flourish of life each spring. Now the water has been cut down by the dam. Willow areas are changing to grass, muskrat population is diminishing, fish and birds are threatened as well as some of the last buffalo herds. Bennett's dam has turned a fertile marsh, (deltas are called natural greenhouses) into a dying mudflat.

Indians, Metis and the people of Peace River are presently suing B.C. Hydro for loss of livelihood. Many native people have been forced onto welfare in an area where they had previously survived with hunting, fishing and trapping skills.

AND ON AND ON AND ON. . .

Vancouver and Victoria's bus system is also under Hydro's jurisdiction. Last year, fares were raised from 20 to 25 cents. Hydro claimed excessive losses on the system and has also cut back the service.

Alderman Harry Rankin, however, claimed one of the reasons for the losses was the artificially high price Hydro charged for the power they supplied to the transit operation.

When things aren't going to well, Hydro calls in the American experts, in the form of WOFAC, an efficiency survey organization.

You would think the hydra would be somewhat humbled by all the criticisms people have levelled. Instead, chairman Shrum has just got more aggressively public.

He talks about the anti-science, anti-technology, anti-intellectual revolution. And about ecology activists "making good money writing scare stories and alarmist propaganda."

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STRAIGHT

BEGINNING: THE

THE ORIGINS OF THE **GEORGIA STRAIGHT** AND THE NOVEMBER 67 SPLIT

By PIERRE COUPEY

NOTE: In writing this, my purpose is not to malign Dan McLeod. My essential purpose is to describe the beginnings of the **Straight,** *and as best I can the circumstances that led to our decision (Tony Grinkus', Milton Acorn 's, Peter Hlookoff's, Rick Kitaeff's, and mine) to leave the* **Straight** *in November 1967.*

HOW THE *GEORGIA STRAIGHT* BEGAN

In February and March 1967 The Vancouver *Sun/Province* mounted a campaign against the youth culture, "hippies," and "drug use." It was designed to misinform and frighten the public, and o twist the "drug" issue int a cover for police suppression of the developing social and iolitical energies of the Vancouver young. Remember The Advance Mattress? 4th Avenue?d The Sound Gallery? Vietnam? I felt strongly that we needed a voice in order to expose and resist this harassment and misinformation: the idea of starting a radical free press flashed t me one night in March. I spoke first to Rick Mit-Kitaeff about starting a paper, and he liked the idea. We called up Milton Acorn, and the three of us met at Rick's to discuss the dea further. We agreed it should be a community paper, and that to arouse community interest and participation, we should call an open meeting at Rick's house. We alsoagreed I should write a statement announcing the need for a free press in Vancouver, the aims of the paper, and an invitation to an open meeting. I wrote the statement, dated 30 March 1967 (see copy reproduced), showed it to Rick and Milton, got their approval, had it run off (as I recall) on Bill Bissett's press, and set out to distribute it in Vancouver. The statement invited all those interested in discussing "the aims of a free press, its name, the means to set it up, its floating editorial board, its stance and scope,-" to come to 883 Hamilton, Sunday 2 April 1967, at 7:30.

Although I don't remember exactly when I met Dan McLeod, it was certainly after the statement was written, and probably just before the meeting was held, or perhaps at the meeting itself. There was a large group at the first meeting, too many for me to recall everyone. Those I remember as the most active in the discussion were Milton Acorn, Rick Kitaeff, Peter Hlookoff, Tony Grinkus, Kim Foikus, Claude Jordan, Gerry Gilbert, John York, Peter Auxier, Stan Persky, John Mills, Barry Cramer, and Dan McLeod. The consensus of the group was that a free press was needed, that it should be supported by and responsible to the community at large, and that it should be co-operatively produced by as many interested people as possible. At no time was the paper conceived to be a private enterprise, owned by anyone or any one group. On the contrary: it was to be against private ownership and for community involvement. We discussed many names for the paper ("Gastown Press," "Terminal City News," etc.), and finally arrived at the name *Georgia Straight,* proposed (as I recall) by Dan McLeod, though it may have been Glenn Lewis' or Glenn Toppings' idea. The group at large undertook to contribute and raise money to get the paper going, again with the understanding that the community should support **its own** paper. Eventually we raised enough to print the first issue, the major contribution coming from Milton Acorn, some $200. The consensus of the group agreed on having an editorial board and 2 co-ordinapng editors who would oversee the production of not more than 2 consecutive issues. We felt this principle necessary to prevent the paper from being controlled even editorially by any one individual, so that the paper would remain truly a co-operative. Since Dan McLeod and I were most concerned to get the paper going, we were authorized to act as the first 2 co-ordinating editors, to activate an editorial board and staff, and to get the first *Georgia Straight* out.

LAUGHING ON THE WAY TO THE BANK

To do that, we solicited material, assumed functions, searched for a printer. I made a poster announcing the paper, its contributors, the deadline for new material and ads, and when the first issue would be out (see copy of poster attached). At this point the paper was functioning co-operatively: Dan, Rick, Peter, Tony, Eric Freedman and I were all working closely together, not to mention Milton and many others. We also had to open a bank account, and here's where I made one of my biggest mistakes. As I recall it, Dan and I went to the Toronto-Dominion Bank, corner of 4th and Burrard, to open an account in the name *Gastown Press.* I didn't think this action important at the time. I suggested to Dan that he handle the money, since I neither liked nor understood money matters. I didn't think of having a joint account, with both of us responsible for signing cheques, and Dan didn't suggest it or resist my own suggestion. As a result, through my antipathy to money, my ignorance, and my naive idealism, Dan had sole signing privileges on the account, and, as I later found out, a legal claim to the paper's assets. It never occurred to me that Dan might later capitalize on the trust of all those whose money we were putting into the bank. Perhaps Dan didn't understand the implications of the moment either.

DETERIORATION

Although I worked for almost 8 months full time on the *Straight* (without drawing a salary) from the time we started it to the time I left, I, and most of the other founding editors, had made it clear from the beginning that we did not intend to work all our lives on the paper. We intended to maintain the principle of rotating co-ordinating editors, and accordingly I passed on my own position to Peter Hlookoff for the second issue. We idealistically expected everyone, including Dan, to follow this principle, and also expected a continuous infusion of new talent into the paper. All of that was too much to expect. Dan's willingness to assume responsibility for many of the daily demands of the paper suited, at the time, my own desire oo gradually disengage from major activity and to return to my own work. even though I was disturbed at his reluctance to step down as an editor in favor of someone else, and at his unwillingness to encourage others to participate in the paper's production as editors. In short, we allowed Dan to assume a more primary role partly because we wanted to pursue our other activities, partly because we wanted to maintain the co-operative principle and allow others beside ourselves to play important roles in putting the paper out. As we can see now (and as I suspected by the time of the 3rd and 4th issues), these two purposes were mutually contradictory, and aided Dan in gradually assuming more and more editorial power within the paper, and minimizing the co-operative nature of the paper.

THE NOVEMBER 67 SPLIT

Between the appearance of the lst issue and the 7th, a vortex of events surrounded the *Straight,* too many to recount here. Court cases, injunctions, and a license suspension were some of the means the city tried in its efforts to crush the *Straight.* The license suspension brought down by Milt Harrell and Tom Campbell was, however, the most important event, for two reasons. First, instead of crushing the *Straight,* it virtually established, by itself, the *Straight* as a permanent fixture in Vancouver. In becoming a major censorship issue, the suspension vaulted the *Straight* into national prominence, and the media in its eagerness to exploit the issue did what it usually does: simple-mindedly identified the *Straight* with one personality, Dan McLeod. Dan, of course, must have been pleased with the national publicity he was getting as the courageous editor of a curelly suppressed radical paper. So the second reason the event was important was this: as so often happens, as the national media established a clear identification of the *Straight* with Dan McLeod, so Dan himself began to believe the publicity and identified himself as the only person responsible for the *Straight.*

At the same time as this was developing, dissension within the *Straight* was growing, a situation that was only aggravated by Dan's media encouraged personality-cult. I, and others, were becoming more concerned that Dan was not respecting the original principles of the *Straight,* and that he was assuming dictatorial control over a paper that was meant to be co-operative. This understanding emerged in 3 areas: in the editorial policy of the paper, in the finances of the paper, and in the total control of the paper. The last, the issue of control, is the same issue that has come to life again in the last months, almost 5 years later. Between the 5th and 7th issues, we began to suspect that Dan was taking legal steps to put the *Georgia Straight* in his private possession, steps that would rationalize his growing psychological belief, encouraged by the national media, that he was in fact the *Georgia Straight.* One of the surface rationales Dan always raised whenever doubts were expressed was that he had done "all" the work, a rationale that is not very gracious when one considers how many people contributed their time and energy to the paper up to that time. No one can deny that he did a large amount of work on the paper, or

Remember seeing this poster back

RISE &

in pre-GEORGIA STRAIGHT 1967?

FALL OF THE UNDERGROUND PRESS

that he fought hard for the paper's continuance. But to say that is not to say that he did **all** the work, that the paper depended solely on his presence for its continuance, or even that there would have been a paper at all had he, in fact, been alone in putting the paper out. Nonetheless, his attitude had become one of "L'etat c'est moi," an arrogance Dan had no right to assume, the arrogance of an aristocrat or a capitalist boss who sees the efforts of others as nothing more than extensions of his will. This attitude on Dan's part showed itself more and more, to the point where one saw him treat with contempt everyone working at the *Straight,* especially those who fawned on him. In short, it had become clear that Dan had so far abandoned the co-operative spirit, that he was already considering all those who worker on the paper as his **employees** (unpaid), and not as equal co-workers in a community paper: the *Georgia Straight* was becoming a private enterprise, both psychologically and factually. We wanted this to stop.

As to finances, there was a further aggravating doubt: by the 5th issue, the *Straight's* circulation had risen to over 60,000 per issue. Even before then none of us knew what was happening to the money the *Straight* earned, for Dan had complete control over the bank account and the finances, and he never shared information on the paper's finances. But when the *Straight* was selling 60,000 copies an issue, its gross earnings, at ten cents a copy (the *Straight* sold for 15 cents a copy then, the vendor keeping 5 cents), was $6,000 per issue, or $12,000 a month. And remember, no one at the *Straight* was earning a salary at that time. Now, $12,000 is an ideal figure, so let's do some subtraction. Subtract the value of 20,000 papers papers a month as lost, stolen, or seized. That's minus $2,000; only $10,000 left now. Next, subtract the generous figure of $7,500 a month to allow for printing costs, office equipment, office rental, legal costs, and incidental expenses. That still leaves $2,500 a month profit, even at the above generous figures. Unfortunately, I was never able to find out what happened, and when we tried to get Dan to give us some idea, he was evasive in the extreme, and never gave a satisfactory response. Obviously we suspected a measure of financial mismanagement.

We also began to question Dan's editorial direction of the paper. He would arbitrarily reject articles for the paper after they had been accepted by other editors. He discouraged talented new people who wanted to work on the *Straight,* especially if they were local and independent. He relied too heavily on UPS American reprints, discouraging in the process the development of accurate reporting on local and national politics. Politically, the paper was becoming so tepid, a kind of hippy liberal/NDP mix, as to fail to offer any real alternative to the politics of the Vancouver *Sun/Province* complex. All of these dissatisfactions: Dan's editorial policies, his financial vagueness, his arrogance toward *Straight* editors and workers (he even had a private office!), and his assumption that he now "owned" the *Straight,* built up to the point where Milton and I especially, and Peter Hlookoff in a more detached way, wanted to confront Dan and air the issues. But Dan became elusive, even more uncommunicative than he usually was, and did his best to avoid committing himself to a meeting.

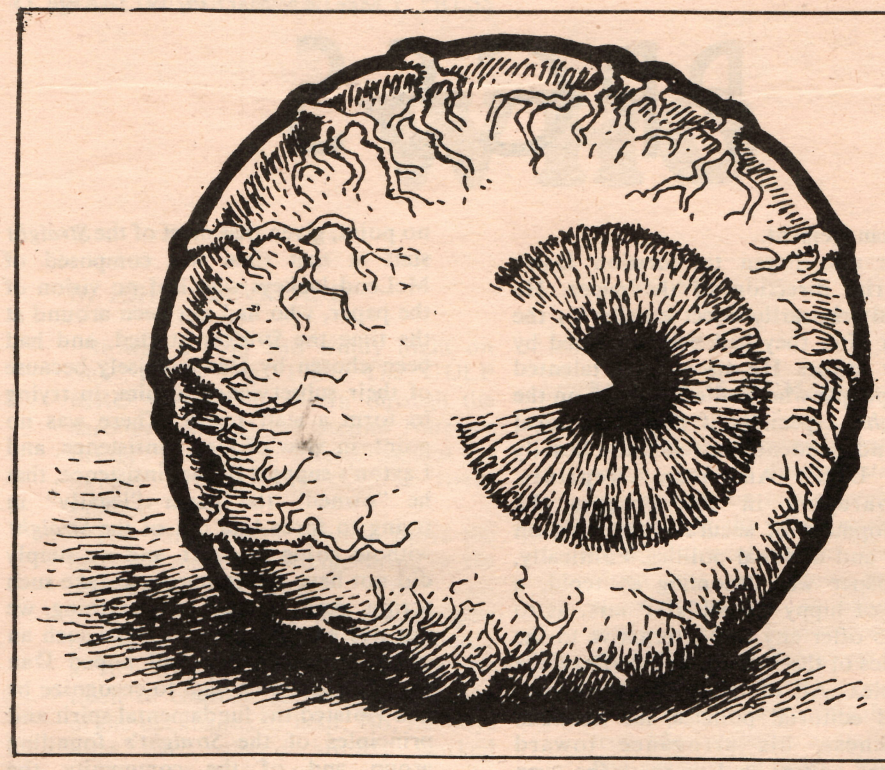
Finally, we were able to force a meeting of the editors just before the 7th issue (Nov. 10, 1967) came out. Present at that meeting were Milton Acorn, Peter Hlookoff, John Laxton, Dan and myself. A few others may have been present, but they were not essential to the discussion. John Laxton was supposed to act as an unbiased mediator, but as it turned out, Dan was at times so incapable of speaking for himself, that Laxton did much of his arguing for him, and seemed to be acting on Dan's behalf. The three basic issues were raised: editorial policy, control of finances, and control of the paper, but the last was obviously the most important. We began by discussing Dan's attitudes, the fact that he now acted openly as a dictator, and that he assumed he "owned" the paper (because he had done "all" the work, and had the bank account in his name). Laxton supported Dan's assertions that he had done "all" the work, and that on that basis, he did "own" the paper. We reminded Dan that the paper had started as a co-operative and was never meant to be anyone's private possession. We proposed that we form a co-operative non-profit society under the B.C. Societies Act, as we should have done right at the beginning, and, better late than never, legalize the co-operative nature of the paper, and thereby eliminate capitalism at the *Georgia Straight.* Dan refused the proposal, which was supported by Milton, Peter, and myself, and asserted that he did not have to consider the paper a co-operative since he now "owned" the paper. In refusing, however, Dan and Laxton offered what they considered a "just" and generous compromise: they had the nerve to propose that ownership of the *Straight* be shared between Dan, Peter, and myself - Dan to have 50%, Peter and I to have 25% each. We, of course, refused such a deal. The *Straight* was formed as a community co-operative, and did not belong to Dan, nor could it belong to Peter or me. We refused to have anything to do with private ownership, a corporation, or anything less than a true co-operative. In the process of this discussion we had demanded a public audit of the *Georgia Straight* books (if there were any) in order to discover what had been happening to *Straight* money, and to discover where the paper was financially. Dan refused to consider an audit, and denied that he had to. In short, Dan was totally intractable, and Laxton supported him so strongly in his mediation, it became apparent it was futile to try and achieve a workable arrangement with Dan, and that it was equally futile to try and work with the *Straight* under his control. There was no point, given that most of the *Straight* staff at that time was composed of McLeod lackeys who had no vision of the paper, who had not been around at the time the *Straight* started, and had been chosen by Dan precisely because of their subservience to him, in trying to form a staff revolt. There was no point, in view of Dan's insistence, and Laxton's support of that insistence, that he "owned" the paper "legally" in trying to force him out of the *Straight* without going to court, and we simply did not have the resources to take such action. And, in spite of everything, we did not want to have to make such an either/or choice. We had hoped Dan would be open enough to recognize he had violated the fundamental spirit and principles of the *Straight's* founding group and of the community the *Straight* was responsible to. We had hoped he would cease his arrogant assumption of ownership, and recognize he was part of a community larger and more important than himself alone. But, given his refusal to recognize the *Straight's* origins as a co-operative free press, given his obstinate and arrogant assumption of ownership, given our powerlessness at the time to force him out, we chose to break with him and the *Straight* rather than to continue in the sham of presenting the *Straight* as a free press when it was being subsumed and run by one who apparently did not believe in a free press at all.

In the 7th issue (on which I had already done much of the layout, and which carried a collage of mine on the back cover), Dan announced that "Four editors - Pierre Coupey, Peter Hlookoff, Milton Acorn, and Tony Grinkus - have resigned from the paper . They are going to form a new (and different) paper, and we have agreed to lend them our support. The growth of the fifth estate media is necessary in order to keep **all** communication lines open and honest." The announcement was dishonest for several reasons: 1) it implies that we asked for Dan's "support" to help us set up *The Western Gate,* something we never did ask for; 2) it neglected to mention that we resigned in protest of Dan's refusal to maintain the paper as the co-operative it was originall intended to be; 3) the last statement is especially suspect in view of the fact that Dan's communication lines with us at the time of our meeting and before were certainly less than "open and honest." Dan McLeod's co-opting of the *Straight* culminated in his forming, without the staff's knowledge, Georgia Straight Publishing Limited, at the end of November 1967, with himself as owner.

It is interesting to note that Dan has once again graciously offered assistance to a "new and different paper," this time *The GRAPE.* Slick, but empty PR work.

WHY I SUPPORT THE CO-OPERATIVE AND *THE GRAPE*

I supported the co-operative's efforts to reclaim the *Georgia Straight,* because the paper was founded on the principle of co-operative ownership, tried to return to that principle cn November 1967, and needs to return to that principle now. Since leaving the *Straight* in November 67, I recognize I have no personal claims on the paper at all, and don't wish to make any. In this account of my own involvement with the *Straight,* however, I meant to reaffirm that at the time the *Georgia Straight* started, the spirit of the group founding the paper militated absolutely against its private ownership by any person or group. At no time did the group that founded the *Georgia Straight,* or the community from which it derived its resources, authorize the private ownership of the *Georgia Straight,* or give consent to its being anything but a co-operative.



THE GRAPE

THE GRAPE OFFICE IS LOCATED IN THE BACK OF LE CHAT NOIR AT 95 POWELL ST. IN GASTOWN. VENDORS CAN PICK UP PAPERS THERE EVERY DAY. OUR PHONE NUMBER IS 688-3713. ALL CORRESPONDENCE, DONATIONS, EXCHANGES, ETC., SHOULD BE SENT TO THE GRAPE C/O 95 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER 4, B.C. FREE CLASSIFIEDS CAN BE PHONED IN TO 688-3713 BETWEEN NOON AND 4:30 P.M. (EXCEPT SUNDAY). DISPLAY ADVERTISERS CAN PHONE 688-3713. THE GRAPE THANKS ITS FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS.

MONEY HELPS

Dear Friends,

We have recently heard from Mr. Nixon about his plan to withdraw American troops from Vietnam. Our newspapers point out that these forces are only being moved to Thailand and thus Vietnam will still be subject to attack from the air and sea, and the people will continue to live in constant danger.

Everyone knows that Vietnam is being reduced to a wasteland, the soil and rivers are being chemically poisoned. It will take decades for them to become productive again, if ever. The same defoliants which have caused the collapse of the Vietnamese ecology are also responsible for the increase in birth defects.

People want to help end this horror and would be prepared to make regular donations. However, confidence is sometimes lacking that hard earned dollars will reach the given destination, and contributions are reluctantly withheld.

COLLECTE VIETNAM therefore has been set up with this purpose in mind, to guarantee that every dollar collected will be forwarded by International Money Order directly to Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, at her personal address in Paris. A bank account has been opened in the name of COLLECTE VIETNAM with La Caisse Populaire des Syndicats Nationaux de Montreal at 1001 St. Denis Street, Montreal. ABSOLUTELY NO CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE USED FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES SINCE ALL THE OPERATING COSTS OF COLLECTE VIETNAM are being covered by the participating members in Montreal. These funds will be used to repair the damage done to the people and countryside of Vietnam.

COLLECTE VI is being sponsored by numerous people who have over the past years established a genuine reputation in the world community as workers for peace in indochina. The executive is composed of concerned Quebecois, American refugees and Vietnamese patriots.

It should come as no surprise that there is in Vietnam an overwhelming need for the basic necessities of life to cope with the difficult years ahead. While governments talk rehabilitation, people die. No one underestimates thepower of the dollar, and we also appreciate what can be bought for those most in need.

Since our budget is not great and we reach only a few of those millions who wish to help, we need your assistance, both through your contributions, as well as through your contacts to -inform others. Please send your donations either by money-order, post-dated cheques, or even cash, and pass along this address to your friends.

sincerely yours,
Jean de Tilly, for the Executive,
COLLECTE VIETNAM,
C.P. 283, Station Outremont, Montreal 154, Que.

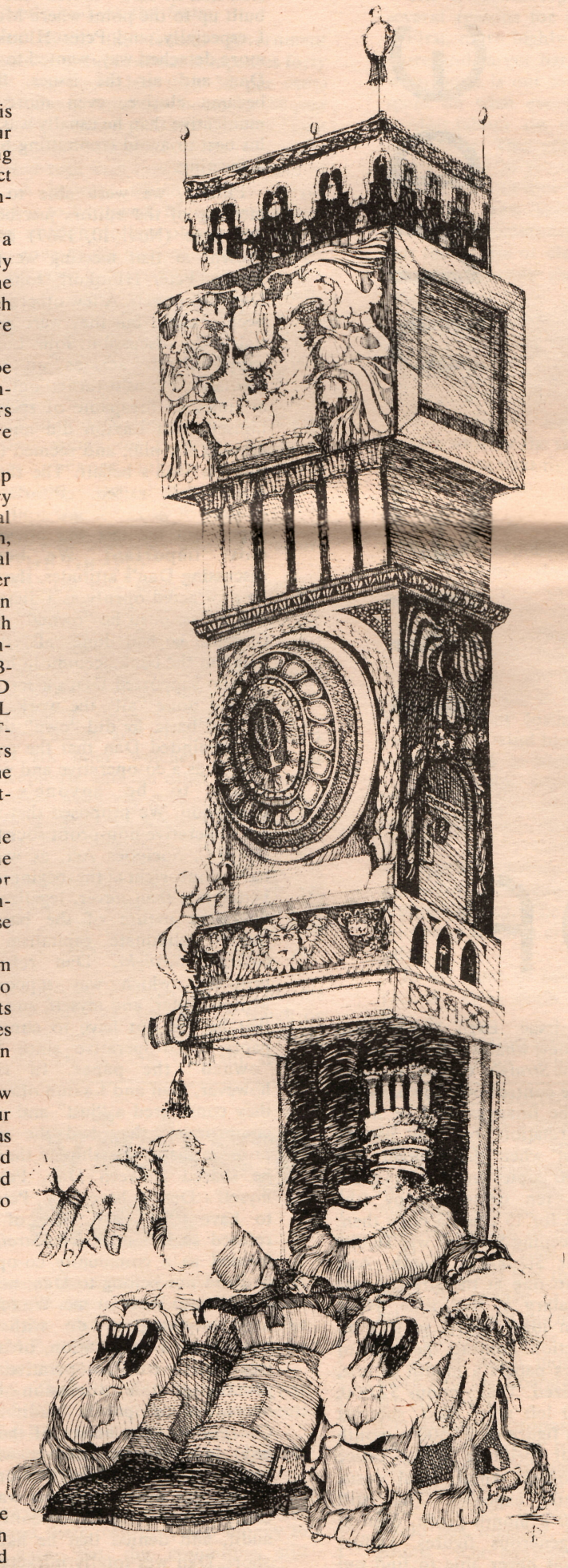
OKAY!!!!

To The GRAPE

Re your request for comments on content of the Grape: I hope the collective will continue to report on political issues and particularly the Third World Struggle, and the struggle of women against oppression.

All Power to the People! Power to Women!

Mary Morrow



BILL BITES McDOG

Dear Grape:

As a reader of much musical literature I find myself getting unbearably annoyed at insensitive reviewing in general. While trying not to direct this **general** annoyance on any one person, I feel I must comment on Rick "McDog's" rather obtuse statement concerning Larry Coryell. No, I'm not going to say the man is flawless, but please tell me why most of the jazz heavies (Elvin Jones, Ron Carter, Chick Corea, Jimmy Garrison, Roy Haynes, John McLaughlin, etc.) **tend** to align themselves with, say, Coryell rather than Howard Roberts? Seems strange to me. I would think perhaps Howard Roberts could learn a lot from Larry Coryell as well! The impression Mr. McDog has given me is that he doesn't think too much of Coryell's playing. Coryell is into spacial and textual areas Roberts is rather unfamiliar with. But, rather than get into double **negatives,** I should just say to Mr. McDog to sit down and give a decent listening to "Spaces" and "Barefoot Boy." Just a side mention, if John McLaughlin's playing isn't intelligent and good humoured, I really don't know whose playing is. Perhaps the insensitivity is due to a lack of writing space but the fact remains that Coryell is one of the finest guitarists we have so please in future can we not avoid these stupid senseless "knocks" which are strictly a matter of taste and perspective and just review the albums at hand.

And, drop those blanket subjective statements such as "humourless" playing! As a reviewer you **should** be making more objective points, as **all** of us can be subjective about an artist.

Bill Taylor

BACK NEXT WEEK?

Dear GRAPE,

how did you ponks ever get so grey? who's been sucking out your colour, leaving you with **nothing** - the dull grey stench of just another stifling bureaucracy, another institution.

such an easy fucking thing to do, you must be so **proud** of yourselves, you've uprooted another bastion of immorality. Fatima El Hashbar the Living Manifestation of the (shudder) Dope Culture will no more **defile** the pages of your pure and righteous paper. And if you think that that's not all that your doing, just a bunch of latter-day Muslim desperately negating every life-source around you -

you think anyone would trust you with power? you talk of revolution, but you practice suffocation. Seen it all before, folks, just a bunch of old movies, and bad ones at that. Think I'll go elsewhere, your wares don't measure up, they're like everything else in this society - "they don't make things the way they used to," Marxists included.

maybe the way to get around the fact that they don't make things the way they used to is to seek out those wares that they didn't used to make?

"compulsive morality produces the conditions necessary for its own justification" - Wilhelm Reich

Free Fatima El Hashbar!
Breathe deep/Breathe high/
Breath life/Don't breathe
a lie

Willy Lee Elder

CHEMICAL LOBOTOMY

The old men in Afganistan say that continued use (HEAVY use) of hashish will make you go mad' H-mmm. Thereare many different states of madness, some even, desirable. However, if you lose your reason in this society you'll find yourself fucked' vestige of will, with downers. If you manage to retain a up and stuffed you'll be given shock treatment. I find, however (after continued heavy use of dope, for say, a six year period) I am becoming saner and saner, wiser and wiser, nicer and nicer, but unfortunately, I seem to have lost my memory, or most of it. I also get higher on less, less often. So if you REALLY want to get high take a whole bunch of steady exercise every day for the rest of your life and smoke a little dope in the evenings. Powee!

Take it easy and slow.
Dump Truck 30729

SOUR GRAPES, SWEET WHINES

RUMP ROAST

Dear Sir:

I am writing re Mayor Campbell's remark that "hamburgers" among other assorted undesirables are behind the great "Peking-Masterminded! " plot to undermine the third crossing of Burrard inlet. Upon first hearing this term I thought it to be some silly adolescent insult. However on closer examination I came to comprehend the artful symbolism involved. "Hamburgers" are those of us who have not yet taken our degrees. Presumably the analogy is that hamburger is made from those parts of the steer which do not grade well enough to become steaks or roasts and thus has considerably less value. Hence according to the mayor, the wishes and opinions of all of us "hamburgers" are of much less consequence and value than those of the "steaks" and "roasts" of our society. I cannot be disheartened by the mayor's absurd insult. In fact I do not feel that he has pointed out anything valid about anybody except himself. He was merely revealed his own shallow and pompous attitude as to how the "worthiness" of the various citizens should be graded. I think that this is particularly indicative of a general quality which he exudes almost every time he opens that great oral crater of his. However he has never done it with the sheer poesy with which he did it this time. Yes, Tom Campbell has most definitely distinguished himself as a "roast", or to be more specific a "rumproast" and as many of us have already realized, the innermost portion thereof.

Sincerely,
Murray Blake

HERBS

OPEN LETTER TO THE GRAPE
ON NATURAL LIVING

Don't you think it's due time you re-thought ALL aspects of Western Culture, Western MEDICINE in particular. When a great number of people in the movement are by now (I hope) eating good natural foods, wholegrain, etc., not peps , animal flesh and blood (which we euphemise as meat and "juice") it would completely counter all that positive action by taking FDA "APPROVED" (FOR PROFIT MOTIVATED DRUG CO., ANYWAY) DRUGS for illness. It's clearly a racket, and entirely contrary to the natural order of the life flow. Man, wild HERBS grow ALL OVER the WORLD, AND B.C. Instead of recommending "western medicine" clinics to vulnerable youths, one can order bulk medicinal herbs from World-Wide Spice Co., Montreal, for a fraction of the cost now being paid, by someone, for the drugs that succeed in only covering up symptoms of illness rather than 'curing' it.

There is no plausible reason why anyone could not cure themselves of any of the ill-effects of having been raised on shit foods. Considering that you're buying "dead" food at plastic shit food stores which leads to malfunctions of the internal bodily organs, wouldn't it seem worth paying a little more for "live.. real fully nutritious naturally grown foods that are MEANT to be consumed by the human organism. Ask yourself, don't be hyped by me. There is a natural law for human living just as there is for every other living manifestation in the universe, all we have to do is tune in to it. It's a matter of not letting ourselves be misdirected by our previous conditioning and brainwashing in the various institutions we pass through upon growing up.

Ask the native North American Indians about their use and experience with medicinal herbs growing in B.C. Let the youth be educated by native indians experienced in the area of medicinal herbs instead of being chanelled and exploited by ignorant white men. Perhaps a center could be started for this purpose and thereby giving Indians work worthy of their wisdom passed down from their ancestors.

In the interim, there is a very good people's medicinal herb store located at 1913 Yew St., Kitsilano, bearing the name of "The Golden Bough". Very fine, aware people running it.

A book by Jethro Kloss under the name of "Back to Eden", in paperback around $3 or $4, can be of great help in orienting those unfamiliar with herbal medicine.

Jeffrey, Carmen and the Little One,
Zen, Victoria, B.C.

DEAL IT IN THE STREETS

VENDORS:

Pick up your GRAPES at 95 Powell St. (next to the Anchor Hotel). You pay 15¢ and sell them for a quarter Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday are the best selling days.

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26 issues	$5	$5.50	$6.00
52 issues	$9	$10.00	$11.00

Institutional subs are available at $7 and $12.

Lifetime subscriptions are available, for a short time only, at $100.00. We need the help.

Name. . . . . .

Address. . . . . .

City. . . . . Zone. . . . . .

Please send along comments about the GRAPE and what you would like to see us do or not do.

Send all correspondence to the GRAPE, c/o Le Chat Noir, 95 Powell Street, Vancouver 4, B.C., Canada

See story p.11

THE GRAPE 688-3713
95 Powell, Gastown

You are invited to our weekly work meetings held Thursdays alternately at 8:30 and 3 pm. Thursday, March 9 it's at 8:30 at 563 Union St. (4 blocks east of the Georgia Viaduct). See you there!

TO "BE-IN" OR NOT BE IN

By ALICE TOO

Very little in the way of concrete progress towards this year's Easter Be-in was made at the organizing meeting last Thursday.

Only two definite tasks were accomplished: one person was delegated to approach the Parks Board about obtaining Prospect Point as the Be-in site on April 7.

On Monday night the Parks Board in their usual non-commital manner said they would make their decision on this year's Be-in at an "in camera" sitting this coming Monday. It seems the public is not qualified to view such momentous decisions.

And another meeting has been called for 6:30 Thursday at Le Chat Noir.

At Le Chat Noir the discussion was being monopolized by a small circle of men who were planning a rock festival. Talk was being thrown around about "How to 'draw' the most people."

For a while, opposition to the idea of having rock music as the dominating focus of this year's Be-in found little chance of being heard. Finally a spectacled woman broke in with, "You guys are being pretty shitty about this, a lot of people have things to say." This seemed to have some effect and many of the 30-40 people attending the meeting began offering suggestions and alternatives to a strictly rock oriented gathering.

As the meeting rolled on people generally agreed that rock music was an important part of our culture and had a central place at the Be-in. However, they also felt that it often served the function of dominating the event and

cont'd on p. 4

This paper is co-operatively owned and produced.